

## U.S. Senate wants Syrians to leave Lebanon

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Senate has approved a resolution calling on President Bill Clinton to consider withdrawing aid to Syria until Syrian troops withdraw from most of Lebanon. The resolution, which is a recommendation and does not force the president to take the requested action, was passed last week. It was sponsored by the Democratic majority leader, Sen. George Mitchell, the Republican minority leader, Sen. Bob Dole, and 11 other leading members of the Senate. Sen. Don Riegle of Michigan introduced the resolution saying that until 40,000 Syrian troops leave, "Lebanon will never be able to fully assert its political independence or even safeguard its territorial integrity." The resolution called for pullback of Syrian troops in the east Bekaa Valley near the Syrian border by September, 1992. Syrian troops are now deployed in and around Beirut and in southwest and northwest Lebanon, as well as in the Bekaa Valley. It calls on Mr. Clinton "to consider withholding any potential future United States assistance in the government of Syria until Syria withdraws its armed forces in the gateway of the Bekaa Valley."

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## Nigerian troops open fire, kill 10

LAGOS (AFP) — Soldiers under attack by demonstrators opened fire in Lagos Tuesday, killing at least 10 of their assailants, a local journalist reported from the scene. The journalist told AFP the demonstrators had set fire to an army truck in central Lagos. The soldiers aboard the truck fired, then returned with reinforcements and started shooting. The soldiers loaded the bodies of the demonstrators they had killed onto a truck, the journalist said (see earlier story on page 8).

## Turkey recalls embassy staffer

ISTANBUL (AP) — Turkey Tuesday said a fourth staffer at its embassy in Bern was being recalled after Switzerland asked that his diplomatic immunity be lifted, the Anatolia news agency said. "Our government has refused this request, but we are recalling him for his security," Anatolia quoted Foreign Ministry spokesman Volkan Vural as saying. He did not name the official. Earlier Tuesday, the Swiss government demanded Turkey lift within 24 hours the diplomatic immunity of a fourth embassy guard suspected of shooting at Kurdish demonstrators, officials said.

## Eritrea seeks aid

GENEVA (R) — The president of newly-independent Eritrea called on the world community Tuesday to help overcome the legacy of 30 years of war and build a flourishing state on the Horn of Africa. He was supported at a U.N.-organised conference by the world body's Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs Jan Eliasson, who said a now peaceful Eritrea was a "bright spot" on the conflict-ridden international scene. At the one-day conference, U.N. officials sought pledges from donor countries towards a \$260 million programme to resettle and rehabilitate some half a million refugees from neighbouring Sudan over the next three and a half years.

## Burial sparks row in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — A cabinet minister said Tuesday he was sickened by reports that a rabbi refused to pray over the grave of a Russian immigrant slain in a Palestinian attack. The rabbi balked after a neighbour called to say the victim, 42-year-old, Olga Chaikov, was not Jewish, newspaper reports said. Rabbis also decided minutes before the funeral to bury Mrs. Chaikov in a cemetery section set aside for people whose Jewishness is in doubt, the reports said. Mrs. Chaikov was one of two women killed Thursday in a bus attack in Jerusalem claimed by Hamas.

## Extra police deployed in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Hundreds of armed police reinforcements were deployed in flashpoints throughout Jerusalem on Tuesday to counter fears of a new wave of Palestinian attacks on Israelis, the authorities said. The decision followed the stabbing of a Jewish woman on Monday and the failed hijacking of an Israeli bus last Thursday which resulted in the deaths of two Jewish women and two Palestinians from the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). A majority of the reinforcements were patrolling where Jewish districts meet Palestinian areas.

## Mrs. Mitterrand visits jailed Serb leader

BELGRADE (R) — Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of France's president, visited jailed Serbian opposition leader Vuk Draskovic Tuesday following a meeting with President Slobodan Milosevic (see page 10). Her humanitarian visit to plead for Mr. Draskovic and his wife Danica's release coincided with the Serbian supreme court's rejection of an appeal by his lawyers to be freed from custody. "Draskovic's appeal has been turned down," a secretary of the supreme court told Reuters. Mr. Draskovic, who faces charges of incitement to riot and assaulting a police officer, began a hunger strike in prison last Thursday after a Belgrade magistrate ordered the couple detained for a further two months pending trial.

# King, Arafat discuss peace process and coordination

## PLO leader said to reaffirm rejection of U.S. paper

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Tuesday held talks on the Middle East peace process, and the two leaders later described the outcome of the discussions as positive and good. News agencies reported that Mr. Arafat reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of an American draft document to push the Israeli-Palestinian track of the peace negotiations.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King and Mr. Arafat, who arrived here early Tuesday, discussed Jordanian-Palestinian relations and coordination in the peace process as well as Arab and international issues.

The two leaders also discussed means to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people living in the Israeli-occupied territories and underlined the need for continued Jordanian-Palestinian joint action, the agency said.

The common Jordanian-Palestinian objectives, it added.

The talks were attended by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali, Chief of the Royal Court Khaled Al Karaki, Information

Minister Maan Abu Nowar, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Jawad Al Anani, the King's advisor on Islamic affairs, Izzeddine Khatib Al Tamimi and Royal Protocol Chief Mohammad Al Adwan.

On the Palestinian side the talks were attended by PLO Executive Committee members Bishop Elia Khoury, Yasser Amr, Yasser Ahd Rabho and Mohammad Zuhdi Nashashibi, Palestine National Council Speaker Salim Zannoun, deputy chief of the Palestinian delegation to peace talks Saeh Erakat, spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi and Palestinian Ambassador to Jordan Al Tayeh Abdul Rahim.

"I am happy to have this opportunity to welcome my brother President Arafat here once again in his second home amongst his people and friends," the King told Jordan Television.

"As far as the talks are concerned I believe they have been extremely constructive and productive. We are at a fresh turning point in terms of the relations with our brothers seeking the same aims, and same ends for a better future for Palestinians and Jordanians alike and hopefully for the whole region in the con-

text of an honourable peace (that) future generations can live with and protect."

"It has been a very special session of meetings and feel the results will be felt in the coming days and weeks...." the King said.

Asked whether an American delegation expected here would bring something new to the peace process, the King said:

"I think it is an ongoing dialogue and we are at an early stage at this point in time, I hope they will and may hear also comments and suggestions and all based on a very solid position and stands, on Palestinians' rights on Palestinian soil, and in the contexts of a comprehensive peace."

Mr. Arafat said: "I have to thank the King from my heart to what he has offered to my people and our nation and grateful for this fruitful and positive meetings."

"We are speaking as one people, one nation and one target." A senior PLO official said King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, who met for two hours at Al Hashemiyeh, assessed the U.S.-backed peace talks.

"Arafat told the King that the American document does not

meet with the basic requirements for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict," the PLO official said on condition of anonymity.

On arrival here from Egypt Tuesday, Mr. Arafat told reporters: "In general, we have rejected the American paper because it is not compatible with the terms of reference of the Middle East peace process."

"It contradicts the basic principle of the peace process which is the exchange of land for peace in implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242," he said. "We feel that there are attempts to bypass these terms of reference."

The PLO official said King Hussein and Mr. Arafat also reviewed developments in last week's 10th round of talks in Washington.

"The meeting was part of the close coordination between the two sides," he said.

King Hussein also briefed Mr. Arafat on his June visit to Washington and talks with President Clinton and other administration officials on Mideast issues, including the peace talks, the official said.

The U.S. compromise propos-



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

als were presented to the Israeli and the Palestinian delegations in Washington.

The Palestinians have said it referred too vaguely to the size of territory and the extent of autonomy they would have during an envisaged interim period of self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Palestinian delegation, which comprises personalities from the occupied territories and is controlled by the PLO, has already said the proposal was unacceptable.

The talks ended without any significant progress toward a set-

tlement between Israel and its Arab partners in the 20-month-old peace process which include Syria, Lebanon and Jordan in addition to the Palestinians.

In Tunis, where the PLO has its headquarters, Tayseer Khaled, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was sceptical about the ability of the PLO leadership to hold out against U.S. pressure.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Khaled said the entire Executive Committee and the Palestinian delegates rejected the U.S. proposal, but "we realise that there are certain

circles within the leadership who want to accept the proposals after some cosmetic changes... but we will stand firm against this."

"We expect immense pressure to be put on the PLO and the negotiators, especially from the U.S. and Egypt, to make them change their position vis a vis the American paper... probably after some amendments," Mr. Khaled said.

He warned of unspecified "grave consequences" if the leadership gives in "and the team involved in the negotiations accept that."

# Palestinians have no choice — Peres

Combined agency dispatches

ALEXANDRIA — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday the Palestinians would have to set aside the thorny issue of Jerusalem to break the deadlock in Middle East peace talks.

With the help of Cairo, negotiations with the Palestinians could resume on the basis of a U.S. compromise proposal to narrow differences between Israel and the Palestinians, Mr. Peres said as he concluded a two-day visit to Egypt.

"Basically, we all of us understand that at best or at worst, the issue of Jerusalem should be dealt with at a later stage," Mr. Peres said after a one-hour meeting with President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria, northern Egypt.

"I think also the Palestinians understand we have to come to terms with each other," he said. "I am convinced that the Palestinians do not have an alternative to peace."

Mr. Peres said there was a "need to continue the preparation for the next round right away and not postpone them. We feel it is a great opportunity. It should not be overlooked."

But Palestinian demand for negotiations on the status of Jerusalem would have to wait, he said.

In talks on a final settlement, after three years of Palestinian self-rule, "everybody can raise whatever is in his mind," he said, noting that "our position remains clear on Jerusalem."

"The only thing that can be dealt with beforehand is the issue of the right of Palestinians to

reside in Jerusalem," said Mr. Peres.

Israel insists that Jerusalem is its "undivided capital" and the city's status is not negotiable.

Mr. Mubarak meanwhile said that the Jerusalem issue must be handled with caution because of its importance to Jews, Muslims and Christians.

Despite Palestinian rejection of the U.S. proposal at the end of the 10th round of peace talks last Thursday in Washington, Mr. Peres voiced confidence.

"The American draft is not part of holy scrip. It is a draft to which each party can introduce changes, and for this reason there is no sense in rejecting it," he said.

"We have to take it as an opening position, introduce the necessary changes and try to impress the Palestinians with the need to continue preparations for the next round right away," Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Mubarak told Israeli reporters after the meeting that he could not speak for the Palestinians, but Egypt believed the U.S. draft was a good basis for continuing the peace talks, Israelis who attended his briefing said.

Asked what message Mr. Mubarak had agreed to take to the Palestinians, Mr. Peres replied: "That the draft can serve as a good opening and that they must understand the nature of the American involvement."

Mr. Peres arrived in Egypt Monday and was due to return home later Tuesday.

Jews outnumber Arabs in Jerusalem, page 2

# U.S., Japan strike first upbeat note

Combined agency dispatches

TOKYO — President Bill Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said they made "some significant progress" Tuesday on narrowing trade differences after breaking the deadlock with an exchange of letters.

Mr. Clinton also gave a forceful assurance that America will continue to shoulder its defence burden in Asia in the face of a growing nuclear threat from North Korea.

The report of progress in dealing with Japan's trade surplus introduced the first upbeat note into what was shaping up as a lackluster summit of the world's seven leading industrialised democracies.

"On important aspects (the Japanese) have moved in our direction," U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher told reporters. He gave no details.

Arriving in Tokyo on his first overseas trip as president, Mr. Clinton went straight into talks with Mr. Miyazawa. He emerged after an hour and gave the Japanese leader the credit for loosening the stalemate over how to deal with Japan's \$49 billion trade surplus with the United States.

Mr. Clinton said that after talks ended without progress last week, Mr. Miyazawa "took the initiative and sent me a very thoughtful letter which reached out across the gap..."

"I then responded to that letter and we concluded that both sides should go back to the table."

Seated next to Mr. Miyazawa at a news conference, Mr. Clin-

ton said: "The negotiations have not been without difficulty, but frankly, some significant progress has been made."

"Even if we reach an agreement, there will still be issues which divide us," Mr. Clinton cautioned. "But our purpose is to make progress."

Russia said Tuesday it expects the Group of Seven (G-7) summit to back its reforms with deeds, not words.

"Of course, we expect a great deal from the summit. Above all we expect action and practical decisions," Foreign Ministry spokesman Sergei Yastrzhembsky told a news briefing in Moscow.

"We believe the time for declarations of support has passed, if something is going to be done, it is time to do it now."

He said Moscow expected the G-7 to confirm pledges made at a Tokyo gathering of foreign and finance ministers in April, where the West offered \$43 billion in financial help and debt relief.

Mr. Yastrzhembsky said some in the West seemed to think that the need for aid to Russia had grown less urgent since President Boris Yeltsin's victory in a national vote of confidence in April.

"I think that the Yeltsin team is coping, and will cope," the spokesman said. But this did not remove the need for investing now rather than later in Russia's reforms.

The leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States were due to start their summit on Wednesday.



U.S. President Bill Clinton (right) and First Lady Hillary Clinton upon their arrival in Tokyo Tuesday to attend the Group of Seven summit (AFP photo)

# Rockets hit Galilee; no casualties

TEL AVIV (AP) — Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon struck northern Israel Tuesday causing some damage but no casualties, the army said. It said soldiers fired back into Lebanon.

Radio stations said the rockets hit at about 5 a.m. (0200 GMT) sending Israelis in Western Galilee into shelters or thick-walled security rooms inside their homes.

The shooting came a day after two Lebanese children aged four and 12 were killed by shelling from Israeli-backed militiamen, who were retaliating for an attack by resistance forces.

Hizbollah guerrillas had clashed earlier Monday with Israeli soldiers, and one soldier was lightly wounded in the exchange of fire, the army said.

Hizbollah claimed in Lebanon that they had ambushed an Israeli patrol in the central sector of Israel's "security strip" in South Lebanon. The Israeli army said the clash Monday was in Sojoud in southeastern Lebanon, and that guerrillas also fired many rounds of mortars Katyusha rockets at the security zone.

The repeated rocket fire on northern Israel has prompted some demands for Israel to expand the "security zone," the strip, a buffer zone carved out in 1985, runs 10 to 12 kilometres into Lebanon. Some Katyusha rockets have a range of about 30 kilometres.

# Lawyers charge violations of sheikh's human rights

Combined agency dispatches

CAIRO — Nine Egyptian lawyers, who have formed a committee to support Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, said Tuesday that his imprisonment in the United States was a violation of human rights.

The defence committee said it was especially angered that the 55-year-old sheikh, blinded by infantile diabetes, has not been allowed the special food he requires or an aide to assist him.

Abdullah Omar Abdul Rahman, the sheikh's 18-year-old son, told a news conference called by the committee that he believed his father was the victim of a Western war against Islam.

He said the sheikh's children "blame America and (U.S. President) Clinton for anything that may happen to him."

Sheikh Abdul Rahman was taken into custody in New York last week after U.S. officials revoked his parole on immigration charges.

Several of his alleged followers have been implicated in the Feb. 26 bombing of the World Trade Centre and in a plot exposed last month that targeted several other New York buildings, including the United Nations.

In Egypt, he is wanted in connection with a violent anti-government demonstration in 1989 by members of Al Gamaa Al Islamiyah (Islamic Group), of which he is spiritual leader. Egypt is seeking his extradition.

Abdul Halim Mandour, one of

nine lawyers on the committee, told reporters that Muslims have been angered by Sheikh Abdul Rahman's arrest because he is a symbol of an Islamic resurrection, he is just like the Pope in the Vatican.

The Islamic Group has been blamed for a series of violent attacks over the past 18 months targeting Coptic Christians, policemen, government officials and tourists. At least 180 people have died in the violence, apparently at undercutting Egypt's secular government and replacing it with an Islamic one.

Another lawyer warned of an "individual" act of reprisals against U.S. targets in retaliation for the cleric's detention in the United States.

"The fear of reprisals exists and cannot be ruled out because the sheikh has many followers," Montasser Al Zayat told the news conference in Cairo.

But he stressed that any retaliation would be "an individual act" which he said would be carried out without the cleric's knowledge.

Mr. Zayat also recalled that Sheikh Abdul Rahman has called for restraint from his followers and urged them to give a civilised image of Islam when they surrendered to the U.S. authorities on Friday after a 20-hour standoff.

Mr. Mandour said he was "certain" the United States would not extradite the sheikh to stand trial here on charges of organising an anti-government protest in 1989.

## Abu Sharif strikes conciliatory note in Israel Television talk show

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** (Agencies) A top Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official participated in a prime time television talk show Monday — via telephone hookup from Tunis — and told Israelis he was set to get on the next plane to Tel Aviv to break the deadlock in the peace negotiations.

"We are fed up with war, we are fed up with bloodshed, and I'm sure that the Israelis are fed up with war and bloodshed," said Bassam Abu Sharif, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. "Let's make peace."

It was the most high-profile appearance yet by a PLO official. Israel in the past branded the PLO as a "terror" organisation and refused all contact. The debate on whether to negotiate directly with the PLO only became legitimate in Israel after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's centre-left government took power last year.

Mr. Abu Sharif was booked up by telephone from the PLO's Tunis headquarters to Israel TV's weekly talk show "Popolitika". Among the studio guests were liberal Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, who favours direct negotiations with the PLO, and hawkish Agriculture Minister Yaakov Tzur who opposes such talks.

The participants shared some light moments and also appeared to be making better headway than the Israeli and Palestinian negotiators at the U.S.-brokered Middle East peace talks in Washington that have recessed without sign of progress.

At one point, moderator Dan

Margalit told Mr. Abu Sharif he needed time to translate the guest's English remarks into Hebrew. But then a fierce debate erupted among the studio guests and the PLO official was forgotten on the line for several minutes.

Finally, Mr. Abu Sharif broke in, saying: "What's going on? I don't understand what you are saying."

Mr. Margalit: "Mr. Abu Sharif... we don't understand ourselves in Hebrew so how can I translate it to you into English. The problem is too complicated."

Mr. Abu Sharif: "Among Palestinians, we don't understand each other also."

Mr. Margalit: "So we have something in common."

Mr. Abu Sharif: "Of course, we are cousins."

The PLO official appeared much more conciliatory in his positions than the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks. With this, he seemed to suggest the Israelis would get a better deal by talking to the PLO leadership directly.

Mr. Rabin has resisted pressure from doves in his cabinet to open such talks, arguing such a track would inevitably lead to a Palestinian state whose creation he opposes.

Mr. Abu Sharif said Monday the future of Jerusalem, the key sticking point in the talks, could be discussed at a later stage.

"Jerusalem could be negotiated in the final stage of the peace talks. By the way, we are not against keeping Jerusalem a united city," he told the Israeli audience.

He also spoke of Israel as a "bridge into the Middle East" and said that "a confederation between all of us in this region will be the only way to live in a very decent way."

Mr. Abu Sharif said he was ready to meet with any Israeli leader to break the deadlock in the talks. Mr. Sarid said the PLO official was welcome.

Responded Mr. Abu Sharif: "May I follow that? I know there is a plane that goes to Tel Aviv on Friday. I'll take that plane and I'll come to Tel Aviv. Just let me know where I get my visa."

Mr. Abu Sharif said his words represented Mr. Arafat's "real thinking and real emotions". Israel's Mossad intelligence arm is believed to have been behind a parcel bomb that seriously injured Mr. Abu Sharif in 1972.

He was then an official of the PLO's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, later joining Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah.

"The Mossad people tried to kill me 21 years ago and now I put my hand through to make peace with them," Mr. Abu Sharif said.

Mr. Sarid, a guest on the programme, said: "It's a good idea — if somebody's looking for peace and he is ready to come to Tel Aviv he is most welcome."

Mr. Sarid's Meretz party has called for direct talks with the PLO to break the impasse of negotiations.

However, Agriculture Minister Tzur, a close colleague of Mr. Rabin in the ruling Labour Party, rejected talks with the PLO, calling the concept "naive."



PERES IN EGYPT: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (left) listens to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres during a meeting in Alexandria Tuesday (see story on page 1)

## Israeli-Arab demands same rights as settlers

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** (AFP) — An Arab with Israeli citizenship who was moved to the West Bank has taken the government to court demanding the same state subsidies granted to Israelis in the occupied territories, his lawyer said.

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel is seeking a ruling on the principle of equality for all Israeli citizens, said lawyer Yehuda Shofman who filed a petition with the supreme court Monday.

"This is a straightforward case of discrimination in social rights between Jews and Arabs," Mr. Shofman told AFP on Tuesday. "A Jewish settler living in the West Bank has a whole range of social rights, but an Israeli-Arab living in the West Bank loses all his rights, that's why we have gone to the supreme court."

The lawyer will not name the family nor detail the amounts of rent subsidies and social security allowances, other than to say it involves several hundred shekels. (one U.S. dollar is worth 2.8 shekels).

The East Jerusalem husband, wife and three children recently moved just over the "green line" separating Jerusalem and the West Bank into Al Azariyah, an Arab village, because of cheaper rents.

The housing ministry promptly stopped a rent subsidy granted in Jerusalem to low income groups. Such assistance is not granted over the green line, "except in settlements which the government decided to establish," the ministry said.

## Iraq rejects Kuwaiti offer to compensate border farmers

By Jane Arraf  
Reuters

**BAGHDAD** — Iraq has rejected a Kuwaiti offer to pay Iraqi farmers compensation to persuade them to move out of Kuwait and north across the newly demarcated border, U.N. sources said Tuesday.

The farmers found they were living in Kuwait when a U.N. commission ruled that the true border ran to the north of the de facto border which divided Iraq and Kuwait before the Gulf war.

"As recently as the last two weeks the Iraqis refused to accept the offer on the grounds that these farmers had been on the land for generations," one U.N. source told Reuters.

He said the United Nations had asked Iraq to reconsider.

Iraq has so far refused to accept the findings of the border commission but U.N. officials and diplomats said it could change its attitude for the sake of an agreement with the United Nations on resuming Iraqi oil sales.

Iraqi officials will discuss the oil sales with the United Nations in New York on Wednesday.

Another U.N. source said Iraq's response to the Kuwaiti offer, relayed through U.N. forces monitoring a ceasefire on the border, reinforced Iraq's historical claim to the land.

The Iraqi press still refers to Kuwait as the country's 19th province, the status it had during the Iraqi occupation between August 1990 and February 1991. Every

Iraqi schoolchild is taught that the emirate is historically part of Iraq.

But an Iraqi newspaper last week quoted the Iraqi ambassador to the Arab League as saying that "under severe circumstances" Baghdad might take "certain attitudes" towards the U.N. border commission despite popular opposition at home.

"They could do it as a tactical move but they will always think of Kuwait as historically theirs," said a diplomat who said he had seen a more conciliatory tone in the last month.

Diplomats say they believe that despite the dispute with the United Nations over monitoring cameras at missile sites, Iraq badly wants reconciliation with the United Nations.

They say Iraq's main aim is to persuade the United Nations to lift the economic sanctions imposed after the invasion of Kuwait. The sanctions have devastated the Iraqi economy.

U.N. sources said the 207-kilometre frontier was mostly calm but the U.N. Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM), which monitors the ceasefire, continued to report arms violations in the demilitarised zone.

They said Iraqi and Kuwaiti guards, who should carry only pistols, often brought rifles and machineguns into the zone. The offences are far more frequent on the Kuwaiti side, they said.

Kuwait last week said it had completed 21 kilometre of a huge mined border trench to protect it from Iraqi incursions.

## Dostum refuses to recognise Hekmatyar

**KABUL** (AP) — A powerful warlord has refused to recognise his archrival, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, as prime minister, raising the likelihood of more bloodletting in the war-ravaged capital.

Thirty-three rockets slammed into Kabul Monday, killing five people and wounding dozens, Radio Kabul reported. However, it was unclear who fired them or why.

Earlier Monday, General Rashid Dostum, told reporters: "I'll meet him (Hekmatyar) just as a party leader. I don't recognise him as prime minister."

Gen. Dostum, an ethnic Uzbek, commands one of the strongest militias in the country and is especially powerful in the north, where many Uzbeks live.

Mr. Hekmatyar, who reviles Gen. Dostum for his communist past, has threatened to destroy Kabul if Gen. Dostum is elected in the new Islamic government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

At one point, Mr. Rabbani

offered Gen. Dostum the post of deputy defence minister, much to Mr. Hekmatyar's disapproval. Gen. Dostum did not accept but insisted his group be represented in the cabinet.

Mr. Rabbani, who still controls the Defence Ministry, and Mr. Hekmatyar are rivals who have reached an uneasy truce. They are still quarrelling over who represents the Defence Ministry post in the cabinet Mr. Hekmatyar chooses with Mr. Rabbani's approval.

Mr. Hekmatyar insists that ex-communists should not be allowed to hold any government positions, even though several ex-communists have joined his Hezb-e-Islami group.

Since overthrowing Soviet-installed President Najibullah in April 1992, rival rebel groups have decimated entire neighbourhoods in the capital, killed thousands of people — mostly civilians — and sending tens of

thousands more fleeing for safety.

Most of the rocket attacks have been blamed on rebel fighters loyal to Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-e-Islami group.

Mr. Hekmatyar was sworn in as prime minister last month but has so far refused to take over the prime minister's office in Kabul citing security reasons.

He also inducted a cabinet, but Gen. Dostum, who wants his council of the north represented in the government, said "I don't recognise this as the official cabinet, a proper one should be elected as soon as possible."

Mr. Hekmatyar spokesman Mehboof Ullah warned of renewed fighting if Dostum challenges the cabinet.

Witnesses said troops loyal to Mr. Hekmatyar and his Shiite Muslim allies Hezb-e-Wahadat were massing around the capital suggesting fighting might break out again.

## Jews outnumber Arabs in East Jerusalem

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** (AFP) — Jews now hold a majority in the Palestinian stronghold of East Jerusalem for the first time since Israel seized the sector in 1967, the city's Israeli deputy mayor said Tuesday.

The massive influx of settlers into the annexed city has tipped the balance in favour of Israelis in the last month or so, Avraham Kahila told AFP, as the question of East Jerusalem blocked the Middle East peace talks.

Some 158,000 Israelis now live in East Jerusalem alongside 155,000 Palestinians, he said. Another 279,000 Israelis live in the western part of the city for a total population of 592,000 compared with 275,000 in 1967.

During 26 years of occupation Israel has moved the boundaries of East Jerusalem to annex a

further 7,000 hectares of territory from the occupied West Bank, Mr. Kahila admitted.

Ten new Jewish settlements have been built in the expanded eastern sector, besides the renowned Jewish quarters of the walled Old City, to accommodate the influx since the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Before that date, no Jews were left in East Jerusalem.

"Our aim has always been to maintain a big Jewish majority in Jerusalem and to support the settlement of Jews in the eastern sector," Mr. Kahila said.

Israel refuses to discuss the status of Jerusalem, which it describes as a "united" capital, while the Palestinians demand the eastern sector, which still serves as regional capital for the occupied territories, be part of

any autonomous region.

A 10th round of Middle East peace negotiations broke up in Washington last Thursday with Jerusalem as the main sticking point.

The United States has called in a document for the issue to be left to the final phase of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, which means the third year of self-rule.

But the Palestinians rejected the document, which urges that the "all options for the permanent status (of Jerusalem)..." will remain open.

Israel sealed off the occupied territories in March. That restriction prevents Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and West Bank from travelling to Jerusalem unless they have a special permit.

The United States has asked that the thorny issue of Jerusalem

be left to the final phase of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in a document criticised by Israel and rejected by the Palestinians.

A three-page English-language U.S. proposal, dated June 30, was submitted by the United States to Israeli and Palestinian negotiators at their 10th round of talks which ended Thursday in Washington in an effort to bridge the gap between the two sides on a preliminary accord on autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Israelis and Palestinians must "agree that all options for permanent status... will remain open," according to the text.

"Once negotiations on permanent status begin, each side can raise whatever issue it wants, including the question of Jerusalem," the proposal says.

## Turkish-Cypriot leader says talks at impasse

**NICOSIA** (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, who unexpectedly quit as negotiator in U.N.-sponsored talks, said Tuesday he had been hampered by his own government blocking territorial concessions.

Mr. Denktaş told reporters in Nicosia that he could not continue as a negotiator in talks about the future of the divided island while Prime Minister Dervis Eroglu refused to accept federation with Greek Cypriots and give back territory.

"We are at a crossroads... territorial concession is essential for an agreement, and there can be no agreement without concessions," Mr. Denktaş told a news conference in the Turkish side of the capital, Nicosia.

On the Greek side of the island, divided since a 1974 Turkish invasion, Foreign Minister Alecos Michaelides said Mr. Denktaş's decision to resign would impede the talks.

He said it was unclear who would represent Turkish Cypriots and in what capacity.

"This series of questions tends to dangerously complicate the whole issue and constitutes another blow to the secretary-general's initiative," he told Cypriot radio.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali is trying to reunite Cyprus under a federal system. The package includes placing part of the uninhabited resort of Varosha under U.N. administration and reopening Nicosia airport, also under U.N. control.

Cyprus has been partitioned since 1974 when troops from Turkey occupied the northern third of the island after a coup in Nicosia backed by the military junta then ruling Greece.

Mr. Denktaş, president of the Turkish republic of north Cyprus recognised only by Ankara, resigned as negotiator on Monday, citing differences with Eroglu.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Police arrest Egyptian militants fleeing sentence

**CAIRO** (R) — Egyptian security forces arrested Tuesday two leading Muslim militants sentenced to death for attempting to kill two interior ministers and a secular journalist, security sources said. The sources said Magdi Al Saffi and Abdullah Abu Al Ha were captured at dawn in the popular area of Shubra Al Khayma on the edge of Cairo. They have been on the run since 1989. The two men were sentenced to death in their absence for trying to kill former interior ministers Hassan Abu Pasha and Nabawi Ismail in 1986. They were also convicted of an attempt on the life of Makrami Mohammad Makram, then head of the journalists' union, in the same year. The security forces found weapons with Mr. Saffi and Mr. Abu Al Ha, the sources said. The security sources said they believed the two men were behind a string of recent nail bomb attacks which have targeted ordinary Egyptians. One bomb in February, two in May and two in June have killed a total of 11 Egyptians and injured more than 300.

### Two Palestinians jailed for life

**TEL AVIV** (AFP) — Two Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied West Bank have been jailed for life plus 10 years for alleged killing a Jewish woman in Tel Aviv. Mohammad Afana, 29, and Ramadan Yakub, 30, from Kalandia refugee camp near Ramallah were sentenced Monday by Tel Aviv district court for murder and membership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command. The woman was found in a factory yard in Jan. 18 with a note on the body saying she had been killed 11 years ago. The court sentenced the two to 16 years each for stabbing an army reservist in the town last March.

### Veterans suffering from 'Gulf war syndrome'

**LONDON** (AFP) — Several hundred Gulf war veterans have contacted a soldiers' helping complaining of "Gulf war syndrome" — extreme fatigue, physical disabilities, skin rash and a mysterious flu, the BBC reported late Monday. "Since the end of the Gulf war we've been operating, and we've had in the region of 3,000 calls... of that a good couple of hundred have got the physical disabilities," said a spokesman from the Trauma Aftercare Trust — a crisis line set up to help Gulf war veterans — told BBC Television. The report said the symptoms could have been caused by medication the soldiers were required to take during the war, or by exposure to the fall-out from depleted uranium shells. Depleted uranium was used on tankbusting missiles fired at Iraqi tanks. The shells fragmented on impact, releasing particles into the atmosphere.

### Guerrillas raid village in eastern Turkey

**ERZINCAN** (AP) — Kurdish guerrillas raided a village in eastern Turkey, killing 28 villagers, the Anatolia news agency reported Tuesday. Erzurum Province Governor Recep Yazicioglu told the news agency that the guerrillas attacked Basbaplar village Monday night. Yazicioglu said army helicopters were still trying to reach the remote village in the mountainous area, according to Anatolia. The separatist guerrillas took off after torching 50 houses in the village, Anatolia added. No other details were available. In the past, guerrillas have attacked villages they believe are collaborating with the government and troops. Guerrillas of the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) have been fighting for autonomy since 1984. The PKK waged an offensive on Turkish troops in late May, ending a two-month truce they had declared in an unsuccessful bid to draw the government into autonomy talks.

### Helicopter crashes in Mediterranean off Egypt

**CAIRO** (R) — A helicopter carrying six passengers who work for an oil company crashed in the Mediterranean off Egypt Tuesday, aviation sources said. The Egyptian navy rescued three passengers and were still looking for the other three and the pilot, the sources said. The crash took place 11 kilometres north of Alexandria while the helicopter was on its way to an oilfield in the Maadiya area. The sources did not name the oil company.

### Swiss government asks Turkey to hand over suspect

**BERN** (AP) — The Swiss government Tuesday demanded Turkey lift the diplomatic immunity of a fourth embassy guard suspected of shooting at Kurdish demonstrators, officials said. But Swiss Foreign Minister Flavio Cotti said it was "very likely" that Turkey would fail to comply by Wednesday morning and that the Swiss government was already preparing a protest note. Relations between Switzerland and Turkey were strained last week over Ankara's refusal to comply with a demand concerning three other suspects, who returned to Turkey last Friday rather than face questioning in a Swiss criminal investigation. Mr. Cotti said Switzerland did not want its relations to Turkey to suffer over the incident and foresaw no further steps if the protest note fails and the fourth guard also is recalled. "We sense a feeling of powerlessness every day," he said. The guards wanted for questioning are suspected of shooting at Kurdish demonstrators outside the Turkish embassy on June 24, killing one and wounding nine others. The fourth guard is "strongly suspected" of having fired a pistol at the demonstrators, wounding at least one, officials said.

### Electricity restored to Aden ministries

**ADEN** (R) — Electricity has been restored to several ministries and state-run firms in Aden after long-standing debts were rescheduled, officials said on Tuesday. Yemen's General Electricity Corporation cut off power last week to several institutions for failing to pay bills, worth \$39 million, in arrears for a year. The government in Sanaa stepped in this week and paid the electricity company \$3 million to help it meet obligations while debt rescheduling agreement were reached. Among those affected by the blackout were the October 14 Publishing House, run by the Information Ministry, the Aden courthouse and the General Water Corporation. In Sanaa, lawyers said, the impoverished country's higher court which reviews trade disputes had been closed for failing to pay rent for the past two years. They said the owner of the courthouse premises closed the building which contains hundreds of files of cases involving local and foreign businesses.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Documentary
19:00	News in French
19:15	French Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Night Court
21:10	The Story of Hollywood
22:00	News in English
22:30	Harry's Game
PRAYER TIMES	
05:57	Fajr
07:37	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:48	Dhuhr
16:21	'Asr
19:59	Maghrib
21:24	'Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swatfeh, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 625411	
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261	
St. Raphael Church Tel. 771751	
American International Church Tel. 652526	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 624328	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623824, 654932	
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691	
WEATHER	
Bulkein supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be relatively hot and winds will be northerly light to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Amman	Min./Max. temp.
Amman	16 / 35
Aqaba	26 / 39
Dead Sea	17 / 37
Jordan Valley	24 / 40
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 17 per cent, Aqaba 34 per cent.	

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Khalid M'addi	743500
Dr. Ghazi Abu Shokha	752405
Dr. Saad Tarfwi	788285
Dr. Walid Al Masri	675485
Firda pharmacy	661912
Fendou pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	670035
Nairoukh pharmacy	636732
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shmoussa pharmacy	637660
Nairoukh pharmacy	623672
Najib pharmacy	847632
IBRD:	
Dr. Fayez Al Qadhi	
Al Quds pharmacy	
ZARQA:	
Dr. Issa Al Omari	501250
Khalifah pharmacy	505417

### EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630341
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Patrol	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630221
Hotel Complaints	665800
Prior Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	
Complaints	874467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	
(directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	660100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/2
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	642412
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Malinas, J. Amman	636140
Palatine, Shmoussa	664174
Shmoussa Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musacker Hospital	667279
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164

# Home News

## DAUP delays congress, avoids coalition split

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In a bid to ward off a major internal collision, the Democratic Arab Unity Party (DAUP) has decided to delay the holding of its first party congress for another six months, a senior party official said Tuesday.

The decision to delay the congress, which was scheduled for July 9, to Jan. 9 came after veteran politician and a founder of DAUP, Dr. Jamal Shaer, announced his resignation from the party ranks earlier this week.

After intensive consultations, Dr. Shaer said the party's executive committee had decided to delay the holding of its first general congress to avoid internal splits over the issue of party leadership. He said he would "freeze" his decision to resign until the party congress was held in January.

"After the executive committee decided to delay the congress, I informed the party that I am effectively freezing my resignation," Dr. Shaer told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

The current leadership of the DAUP is a rotating one between the heads of the three former parties that merged to become DAUP. DAUP is one of the few successful attempts to unite parties in the Kingdom since political party activity was legalised in October last year.

The rotating leadership would end when the party congress convenes to choose an official head of the DAUP. Dr. Shaer reportedly resigned over an internal squabble over who would lead the party.

Since the party received legal recognition in January, a two-month rotation system between Ais Muasher, Mohammad Oran and Talal Omari has served as a mechanism for the party leadership.

The three men had headed three political groups before joining to form DAUP in December 1992. Previously, they headed the Liberal Unionist, the Democratic Union and the Arab Democratic Party respectively.

The question of leadership is seen as essential to several would-be party leaders who are hoping to win seats in



Dr. Jamal Shaer: The party should not be a personality cult.

parliament this fall. "Basically, some of the would-be leaders feel that they would not get tribal and family votes if they (did not lead) the party," said one party insider, shedding light on the considerations that candidates were making in their debate of the party leadership.

DAUP, however, is not a tribal party, but a middle of the road pan-Arab party which has drawn most of its two hundred founding members from the educated, middle classes and not from the tribally oriented strata of society, argue some members of the group.

"We are evolving and the political thinking in Jordan is evolving. Thus we will be faced with such issues and our task is to avoid splits and to encourage dialogue and reason," said Dr. Shaer.

"Party leadership is important, but it should not be the main issue of a party. The party should not be a personality cult," said Dr. Shaer after freezing his resignation.

Dr. Shaer's resignation would have caused a split in the party's ranks, say political observers. The split, they said, would have greatly harmed the party's chances of winning seats in Parliament in the fall legislative elections.

The party, which is a centrist pan-Arab group with economic issues topping the list of its priorities, is one of 19 political parties expected to file candidates in legislative elections this fall.

## W.B. makes positive assessment of health services in Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan has come a long way in the last 40 years in improving health services for its citizens and has managed to maintain and upgrade the level of services despite economic constraints and pressures, according to senior World Bank (W.B.) officials.

The officials, addressing the press on the eve of the release of the World Bank's 1993 report, which focus on health, also rejected contentions that the Kingdom's economic restructuring programme, prescribed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank, was hurting the people in terms of reduced or costlier services.

"It is not a fair charge" that the World Bank does not care for the economic growth of debtor countries and focuses more on ensuring that they remain in a position to meet their external obligations," said Tejinder Minhas, the World Bank country officer for Jordan.

It is not realistic to expect that

"any country's external debt situation could be addressed through external means," he said, adding that the focus in this context should be on the internal front with long-term policies and programmes aimed at improving the economy so that the country is able to handle its debt problems by itself.

"Jordan has achieved enormous success in its economy as a result of the restructuring programme," said Mr. Minhas, saying that the Kingdom posted 12 per cent economic growth in 1992 and was expecting a six per cent growth this year.

The programme, which includes a series of austerity measures and reduced spending including food subsidies, has had no impact on the country's health services, he said.

If anything, said John Hopkins, author of this year's World Bank report, Jordan is spending more on its health services.

Presenting a general review of the health situation in Jordan, Dr. Hopkins, from the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Department of Population Dyna-

mics, Baltimore, Maryland, said that in 1950 one in every seven Jordanian children used to die before reaching the age of five. Now the mortality rate has gone down to one in 30, he said.

Similarly, the average life expectancy in Jordan now stands at 63 years compared with 40 years in 1950, Dr. Hopkins said.

Jordan receives roughly \$6 per capita in external aid for health services and the total amount represents around 12 per cent of its expenditures on health services.

Mr. Minhas said the World Bank was financing a \$20 million project to improve Jordan's national health services and that the programme includes decentralisation of health budgets and decision-making in health-related affairs.

Both Dr. Minhas and Dr. Hopkins said that such decentralisation was one of the recommendations of the 1993 World Bank report. Every year, the World Bank focuses on a specific theme and this year's theme is global health.

"Good health is not only a

result of sound development but also an input to sound development," said Dr. Hopkins. Healthy children could take better advantage of education and grow up to be productive members of the community and contribute to overall national development, he pointed out.

The emergence of hitherto unknown fatal diseases such as AIDS, the increased resistance to drugs of known diseases, "risky lifestyles" — such as smoking — and declining fertility have worked together to bring down the world population growth, he said.

World population is growing now by an average three to four per cent compared with eight to nine per cent 30 years ago, he said.

However, the decline in population growth does not mean any less demand for health services, he said.

On the contrary, new diseases, the need for better medicines to combat resistant diseases as well as an aging population have made it more incumbent on today's world to focus more attention on health.

Dr. Hopkins estimated that the world spends around \$1,700 billion every year on health care, but a good part of the amount is going to waste in terms of unnecessarily expensive treatment, procurement of costly medicines when cheaper and more effective alternatives are available, and overabundance of doctors.

Furthermore, he said, there is a general trend towards focusing on the middle class in health services at the expense of the poor.

The key recommendations of the 1993 World Bank report are: — Institutionalised policies to help the public help themselves. This includes improvement of structural adjustment programmes and moves to enable people to engage in income-generating activities.

Importance should be given to women in education so that they would be aware of basic health practices as well as be able to impart such awareness to their children.

— Better utilisation of public finances and institutionalisation of health insurance schemes as well as encouragement of non-

profit-oriented voluntary health organisations.

Dr. Hopkins said this was an area where governments could do a lot. By encouraging non-profit organisations with support, governments will be creating a competition between these organisations and public organisations and this will lead to improved and efficient services.

— Redirecting public spending on health services towards immunisation, child care and family planning.

— Reducing subsidies to the middle class.

— Encouraging cost-efficient private sector establishments.

Over and above everything, Dr. Hopkins said, "there should be political support" at the leadership and government level towards incorporating these recommendations.

At the same time, "radical changes" in the existing health service systems are not desired since they tend to create chaos and confusion, he said.

"The changes have to be gradual and well-planned," he said.

## U.J. students continue strike

By Sa'eda Kilani

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For the second consecutive day, students at the University of Jordan (UJ) Tuesday staged a strike in protest against what they claim is the harsh conditions which the university administration is imposing on the students council and vowed to carry on their demonstrations until their demands are fully met.

Around 1,000 students demonstrated in front of the presidency building at the university, demanding that the president, Fawzi Gharaibeh, "come down and talk" to them.

"President, President, come down, come down, we are your children, we wish to see you, chanted demonstrators, mostly veiled and bearded.

Dr. Gharaibeh, who declined comment on the demonstrations and the students' allegations, refused to meet the demonstrators, and Minister of Education and Higher Education Khaled Omari

who earlier promised to confer with them Wednesday also apologised and postponed the meeting to an unspecified date.

Students, who gathered under the heat of the sun for two hours, expressed their dissatisfaction over the university's administrative policy which, students said, is basically reflected in the way it is ignoring the student council demands and its existence as a body that represents students and defends their issues.

Head of the students' council Ma'an Khatib said in a press conference following the strike that it is not "only a matter of the budget that the president refuses to grant the council, neither is it only the medicine students issue that the administration ignores," he said. "Basically, it is the manner in which the president deals with us and his rejection to allow the students council to interfere in students issues."

According to Husam Gharaibeh, former head of the students council preparatory committee, the president agreed in a meeting held shortly after the council was established in March 1992 to allocate a certain sum of money for the students council. The sum, which was supposed to come from funds paid by students upon registration, is equal to JD 1 per student.

The council, however, never received the agreed upon amount, council members said. They said the president had also denied making such a promise to the students.

The students council, which consists of 80 members and represents 23,000 students, does not have the basic facilities to carry out its work, council members said.

"It is our fault that we let the president play with us for the last 16 months," Mr. Gharaibeh said. "It is either due to pressure or to lack of confidence that the president refuses to deal with us on the basis that we are the legitimate representative of students."

Mr. Khatib said the council has made tremendous efforts, including staging demonstrations and meeting with the president, to reverse a university decision that medical students have to repeat the whole academic year if they fail one subject.

"If the students council did not succeed in defending medicine students' issue and obtain their rights then this system might be applied elsewhere, in other faculties or in other universities," one of the demonstrators told the Jordan Times.

Other students from Yarmouk University also took part in the event to show solidarity with the UJ students and "in fear of having the same misfortune," the students pointed out.

Mr. Khatib said that if the president will not respond to their demands, they will address their issue to concerned authorities and senior officials. "We will try to address our plea to (His Majesty) King Hussein," said Mr. Khatib.



Bosnian refugees upon arrival in Amman in June

## JHCO draws health scheme for Bosnian refugees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) has prepared a health programme to benefit the children of Bosnian families now living temporarily in Jordan.

An Organisation statement said Tuesday that a Norwegian expert employed by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) visited the Bosnian families, who arrived here last month, and conducted an inspection of the health conditions of the children and their families.

The Bosnian families will also benefit from a plan designed to promote their social status, said the statement.

It said that the JHCO has prepared a programme to help the Bosnian families get training in a number of trades.

The Ministry of Education has already started classes to teach Arabic to 50 Bosnians and is making arrangements for the Bosnian children to pursue their studies in their own language.

The statement said that the Ministry of Education was being assisted in this effort by Jordanian students who had studied in the former Yugoslavia and Bosnian students currently studying at Jordanian universities.

In the meantime, the statement said Bosnian families continue to receive gifts from local organisations.

The statement said that the Bosnian families have been receiving financial as well as in-kind assistance from a special JHCO committee in charge of managing the affairs of Bosnian families in Jordan.

## Ministry of Agriculture to receive German loan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Statistics are the beneficiaries of a two million Deutsch mark (DM) loan extended to Jordan by Germany under a technical assistance programme between the two countries.

According to one of three memoranda signed by the two sides Tuesday, DM 238,000 will finance consultancy services in the field of afforestation and training Jordanians involved in range and afforestation work.

The second memorandum provides for DM 500,000 to be extended as additional assistance to enable the concerned authorities to deal with forest's damage that resulted from the snowstorm which hit the country in the winter of 1992. Under this memorandum, the German aid will purchase machinery and equipment to be used in this scheme.

Under the third memorandum, Germany will provide DM 1.3 million to finance consultancy services and pay for the services of experts as well as the purchase of equipment required by the Department of Statistics and the training of its staff, who will take over from the German specialists late on.

Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz and German Ambassador to Jordan Heinrich Keiners signed the three memoranda, which will take immediate effect.

## Meeting to examine media role in spreading social awareness

AMMAN (J.T.) — The role of journalists in spreading awareness in Arab societies will be the main topic of a two-day regional seminar to open here Friday.

The seminar, to be opened by Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar, is part of Jordan's activities in observance of World Population Day which was marked Tuesday.

Taking part in the seminar will be journalists from Jordan and 13 other Arab countries as well as representatives of family planning societies in the Arab World.

Issues pertaining to population activities, social health and economic problems, as well as population growth will be among the topics to be discussed by the delegates.

Proper means of conveying information to various sectors of society pertaining to these issues and the role of decision makers, the exchange of expertise and information will also be discussed.

On Friday, the Jordanian Family Planning Society, which is co-organising the seminar, will arrange for the participants and journalists to visit households and clinics operated by the society.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) this year observed the world population day under the theme of "migration," which, said a UNFPA

statement, is increasingly attracting global attention, though no sufficient information and reliable data about its causes and consequences are available.

A UNFPA report said that people are moving from rural areas to cities on an unprecedented scale, especially in developing nations.

The UNFPA said that as migration is a personal and family decision, attention to the needs and the development of individuals and families will be needed to create a balance in which migration is only one choice among many.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Prince Ghazi opens taekwon do tournament

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi Ben Mohammad Tuesday opened the second Orthodox Club taekwon do championship in the presence of Youth Minister Abdullah Oweidat and Public Security Department Director Major General Abdul Rahman Al Udwan. A total of 600 players are participating in the four-day tournament. The players represent Australia, Taipei, Egypt, Iraq, Malaysia, Syria, Yemen as well as Jordan.

### Touqan in Luxembourg to negotiate EC loan

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Planning Secretary General Safwan Touqan left for Luxembourg Tuesday to negotiate the terms of a loan which the European Investment Bank will offer to Jordan. Dr. Touqan said that the \$25 million loan will be in addition to allocations made by the European Community's (EC) fourth financial protocol signed with Jordan. The loan, he added, will finance eight schemes included in a Jordanian telecommunications linkage with neighbouring states. The loan will also partly finance a project for improving the existing telephone networks in Amman.

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## WHAT'S ON

- ★ Exhibition of oil paintings by Noelle Shawwa at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of watercolours by Jordanian plastic artist Marwan Al Alwan at the Jordanian Writers Association.
- ★ Paintings by Salem Al Dabagh, Hani Al Ali and Karim Razzan at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery (10 a.m.-6 p.m.)
- ★ Feature film entitled "Murder Most Foul" at the British Council 7 p.m.

### JORDAN YELLOW PAGES

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1973

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## Holy dilemma

THE CONTEMPLATED extradition of Egyptian Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman from the United States may be easily disposed of politically, but legally it may not be so expeditious. What could make the joint U.S.-Egyptian plan to extradite the Egyptian sheikh stumble is the indisputable fact that both countries are parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Translated into real terms, both Washington and Cairo must observe the ground rules of the covenant if they wish to appear as law abiding as they would want the sheikh and his followers to be. Ironically, the U.S. ratified ICCPR only belatedly, at a time when the other Western nations had taken that important step some fifteen years ago. For a while Washington was a suspect in the eyes of human rights watchers for waiting so long to join the international process on human rights. Having waited so long to join the covenant, Washington would no doubt be the subject of close scrutiny by the international community on how it would process the extradition of Sheikh Abdul Rahman.

There are obviously clear guidelines pronounced by the ICCPR on how nations, which are treaty-bound by the covenant, may deport or extradite a person found on its soil irrespective of whether that person is a lawful resident or not. The issue could be complicated, though, should Sheikh Abdul Rahman allege that he would be denied fair trial in his home country if he were returned to it against his will. Given the clear animosity that exists between Cairo and the sheikh, it would not be so difficult for him to claim that the chances of his being persecuted by Egyptian authorities are indeed real. Under these circumstances, Washington would have difficulty in explaining its decision to extradite an Egyptian national who is wanted back home for a variety of reasons, among which are clear political motivations. On balance, the U.S. Justice Department may opt to try the sheikh and his followers in the United States itself rather than risk having all sorts of human rights fingers pointed at it should it decide to extradite the man under these circumstances.

By choosing to extradite Sheikh Abdul Rahman instead of trying him locally, however, the U.S. would be obviously seeking to avoid the heat that could be generated by his trial on its own soil. The followers of the sheikh are no doubt capable of many things in the event there is a conviction against him in an American court of law. Passing responsibility would assist the U.S. in the short run, but not in the long run. As for Cairo, the return of the sheikh could be very troubling indeed, especially in the present climate where fundamentalists are becoming increasingly militant.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman's trial in Egypt may prove to be very dangerous for himself and the Egyptian authorities. We, therefore, hope that the American judge deciding in this case would take the right and wise decision.

## The world cannot always wait for the U.N.

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — The only serious objection to the Tomahawking of Saddam Hussein's intelligence headquarters is the one which says that America should first have asked the United Nations for permission to strike.

The objectors' other claims are manifestly hollow. This reasonably accurate appraisal against one of the most repellent symbols of the Iraqi dictatorship did not "alienate the Muslim World." (Most Muslims have asked passionately why the West is not being equally tough about Bosnia, which is a fair question but not the same thing as saying we should not be tough on Saddam.) The attack did not need to wait for the Kuwaiti court's verdict on those accused of trying to kill George Bush. (Would anyone really have said, "Ah, the Kuwaiti verdict! That makes all the difference!") The Tomahawks have not "made Saddam more popular at home," any more than thumping KGB headquarters would have made Stalin more popular.

Only the legal argument, about the U.N.'s blessing, deserves a second look. It reflects a widespread feeling that nowadays no act of international violence is permissible without U.N. authority. But this raises a basic question about what the United Nations can — and cannot — be expected to do in the world's gropings towards a saner future. The answer, alas, is a painful one.

There are moments when the U.N. can speak and act in the name of a more or less united world. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 was one such moment. There will be others, and when they come the happy consensus should be embraced, the chance to act together seized. But these moments will be relatively rare, because of a rather obvious fact about today's world.

And yet — the painful point — the absence of consensus will not mean that it is always wrong to act without consensus. The rather obvious fact about the world of the 1990s is that it is still a collection of powers with markedly different ideas about life and sharply varying practical interests.

Some governments, such as China's, still deny that it is theoretically conceivable that their people might wish to remove them from office. Others are run by an older sort of dictator, who knows that his people hate him but is happy to stamp on them. Some groups of countries think that a shared culture, or a shared history, is sufficient reason to have a shared foreign policy, opposed to that of other countries; they include Arabs, Africans — and some members of the European Community. And every country, democratic or authoritarian, yellow, black, brown or white, has its own interests to protect.

It is unlikely that such a world will often find itself feeling the same thing about any given event. The more emotional the event, the less likely will unanimity be. It is therefore hard to believe that the present structure

of the United Nations — or any imaginable new structure — will produce the reliable machinery of judgment, decision and action that so many people now expect from the U.N.

The fault will not be repaired by changing the way the Security Council operates. If instead of five veto-wielding permanent members there were seven, or 10, the likelihood of a veto would grow, and the chance of decisive action would shrink. If vetoes were abolished, and replaced by some sort of majority voting, the possibility of clear-cut action would disappear in a blur of compromise.

The world as a whole would have what all civilised states now possess — a legal system to decide what is right and wrong, an executive to shape the law, a police force to apply it.

The trouble is that these things are possible in civilised states because the people of those states have come to feel that they are all part of the same place. They accept that they belong together, and they agree about all the big issues. They are therefore willing to let their governments govern, their judges adjudicate, their policemen swing the necessary truncheon.

This has not yet happened to

world as a whole does not yet possess a sense of identity.

It may eventually do so. The defeat of communism is a step in the right direction. The now widespread recognition that no race should assume its superiority over other races is another. But the gaps that separate different segments of humanity are still many, and wide. So long as that is true, there can be no world rule of law.

Yet the question of what to do about the Saddams of the world remains unanswered. There are toughs who want to knock off neighbours, as Saddam Hussein tried to knock off Kuwait. There are tyrants who treat their own people abominably, as Saddam Hussein treats his. There are governments that organise terrorism abroad, as Saddam Hussein's government does.

Is nothing to be done about such things, except when the U.N. assembles its infrequent consensus?

Of course something has to be done. Those who believe in the rules of a civilised world will sometimes use force, even if the cracks that criss-cross the world make it impossible to collect a consensus. It has to be done with care, of course. But if those who believe in freedom never fight for other people's right to be free, the world will never be civilised enough to have a sense of identity, to feel itself all one place. And only a world that feels itself one place can ever have a world government — International Herald Tribune.

*"Some governments, such as China's, still deny that it is theoretically conceivable that their people might wish to remove them from office. Others are run by an older sort of dictator, who knows that his people hate him but is happy to stamp on them. Some groups of countries think that a shared culture, or a shared history, is sufficient reason to have a shared foreign policy, opposed to that of other countries; they include Arabs, Africans — and some members of the European Community. And every country, democratic or authoritarian, yellow, black, brown or white, has its own interests to protect."*

This naturally disappoints all those who had thought the end of the cold war would mean the start of world government. For much of the 20th century, men of good-will have longed to believe that the time was approaching when the world at large, we have not yet reached a global equivalent of the moment when (say) Frenchmen first said, "We are all French." We have an identity, and so we are prepared to accept the disciplines of a single state. The



eventually was lost in Vietnam was the American nation's moral confidence.

President Bill Clinton is receiving the usual congratulations from the usual people for killing a certain number of individuals in central Baghdad in order to communicate to Saddam Hussein America's displeasure at his having tried to kill former President George Bush.

Mr. Clinton also is receiving the usual criticisms from the usual people for having caused civilian deaths, failing to consult the allies, jeopardising friendships among the Arabs or for simple bad judgment.

The affair is unfortunately familiar. By my memory, the United States has been doing this at least since the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident.

I was myself, in the 1960s, tediously employed in drafting a number of speculative exercises in "escalation theory" and scenarios of "tit-for-tat" exchanges of violence with America's various enemies, each blow supposedly conveying a "message" to the other side, deterring him from further violence or intimidating him from carrying out some malevolent action. It all proved a waste of time.

People say that violence is the only language a man like Saddam Hussein understands. They are quite right. He understands it much better than people in Washington do. He has been on the receiving end of more violence than Bill Clinton, Anthony Lake and Warren Christopher can possibly imagine undergoing.

It has deprived him of Kuwait, but Kuwait is not of personal importance to him: Power is what concerns him, and events in his war over the last three years with the United States and the United Nations coalition, have aggrandised his power.

He may end with a shot in the back, delivered by a colleague. But that will have had nothing to do with what Mr. Bush, and Mr. Clinton, will have done to "punish" Iraq.

I say there is nothing surprising about the raid last weekend, and the justifications and legal rationalisations that have accompanied it. But is this really a practice we wish indefinitely to go on with?

A permanent policy of unilateral aerial attacks upon the capitals of nations whose leaders are hostile to the United States, particularly when these leaders and their peoples seem invariably to be the "natives" of our post-colonial world, cannot in the long term be a profitable policy and may even eventually recoil upon us.

I understand why Mr. Clinton and his advisers decided to do this. They are no better than their predecessors, and this kind of policy now is part of the intellectual climate of Washington. But I cannot believe that pursuing this policy takes the country in a direction where, a generation from now, it will be pleased to have gone — International Herald Tribune.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

JORDANIAN ARABIC dailies continued to tackle the King's dialogue with the members of the Senate about domestic and foreign affairs, praising the democracy of the Kingdom and voicing support for the King's endeavours. Al Ra'i Arabia daily said that King Hussein made everything clear about the domestic issues, especially with regard to the Election Law, as well as the foreign affairs, including the Middle East and Iraq, and Jordan's relations with the Arab countries. The King's statements during the discussion left no doubt about the clear path of the Jordanian policy both on the internal and external fronts, and removed lingering doubts about a host of issues, said the daily. Indeed, his statements provided answers to a great deal of questions on the mind of the public in Jordan and Arab masses abroad, it added. The paper said that the King's statements should close the door before any attempts on the part of certain Arab countries to cause harm and offence to the Kingdom because the King has presented Jordan in the brightest picture before the whole world, voicing his total commitment to the principles of human rights, political pluralism and democracy. Although the Jordanian position was clear about these matters, said the paper, the King chose to reiterate them so as to stop any future attempt designed to cause harm to this country which has been confronting hardships with courage and foiling conspiracies hatched against the Arab Nation.

U.S. SECRETARY of State Warren Christopher's claim that his country was not exercising any pressure on any party to the Middle East peace negotiations is false, said Saleh Al Qalbi in Al Dustour daily. The writer said that Washington has all along been exercising pressure on the Arab side, of course in favour of Israel which is America's strategic ally in the region. The writer said that Mr. Christopher, who is to make a tour of the Middle East countries, made the statement in order to appease Israel whose prime minister recently voiced criticism of the United States for not being termed as its acceptance of the Palestinian ideas. The United States has taken a blind and totally biased stand towards Israel, ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab countries involved in the peace talks. In fact, the United States has been arrogant in its treatment of the Arab parties in general and the PLO in particular while continuing to provide the most advanced weapons to the Israelis to ensure their superiority over all the Arab parties put together, added the writer. Furthermore, he said the U.S. has been closing its eyes to all Israel's atrocities committed against the Palestinian people and in fact helping Israel to carry on with its repressive policies.

## Belgians committed to united Europe, but divided at home

By Paul Ames  
The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, Belgium — Long an ardent backer of European unity, Belgium is an unlikely candidate to follow Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in letting strident nationalism split it apart.

But as Belgium assumed the European Community's rotating presidency on July 1, its 10 million citizens may believe otherwise.

In April, 50,000 people marched through Brussels to protest intensifying separatist demands in Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia.

Their banners expressed fears the country may be headed for a split.

"Flemish, Walloon and Serb nationalists, same ideas... same results?" asked one banner.

A recent poll in the Brussels daily La Libre Belgique showed only 9 per cent of Flemings and 2 per cent of Walloons support complete separation. But nationalist politicians, especially in Flanders, continue to push for greater partition.

split up peacefully," he said in a recent interview.

"(The Flemish) want more and more power to dominate us," states Raoul Emile Evard, president of the Free Wallonia movement.

In April, parliament approved constitutional changes transforming Belgium into a federation. Power over foreign trade, health, education and transport was yielded by the central government to three regions — Flanders, Wallonia and bilingual Brussels.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene sees this as a way to hold Belgium together and denies it was the first step to a breakup.

Others disagree.

"Belgium is just a step towards a united Europe made up of regions, without the state in between," said Etienne van Vaerenbergh, a deputy with the Flemish People's Union Party.

Sixty per cent of Belgians are Dutch-speaking, the rest are francophones.

The popular view in Flanders is that Walloons work, but not very hard, while in Wallonia, Dutch-speakers are often seen as arrogant and bigoted.

When Belgium gained independence in 1830, the Flemings were inspired by religion to end domination by the Protestant Dutch. But they then became dominated by a political and economic ruling class of francophones, which sowed the seed

for the current linguistic strife.

It was not until well into the 20th century, that Flanders gained more power as its economy prospered and Wallonia's coal mines and steel plants collapsed.

Today, the Wallonia's industrial belt has a jobless rate of 30 per cent and is dotted with abandoned factories.

By contrast, tourists crowd the restored medieval centres of Flemish towns like Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges, which have also attracted foreign, high-tech companies. Unemployment stands at 12.7 per cent.

Flemish politicians object to a transfer of taxes raised in Flanders to help fund social security payments in Wallonia.

A study published in June by the Dutch-speaking University of Louvain found from 1985-1990, Flanders paid some 100 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) yearly to help finance social security in Wallonia.

"In the south, the socialists like to call it 'solidarity,' but to me it is something like theft," said Mr. Annemans.

Many Flemings want each linguistic region to control their own taxes and social security spending, a suggestion fiercely resisted in Wallonia.

Another sore point is the Flemish land surrounding Brussels, where local politicians fear being swamped by francophones moving out of the capital.

## Clinton strongest among weak international leaders

By Terence Hunt  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Clinton heads for his first economic summit in strange position: he'll be the strongest of any of the seven leaders in Tokyo yet he's under a cloud of doubts about his global leadership and resolve.

European leaders complain about U.S. indecision over former Yugoslavia. Asian nations are nervous about America's willingness to maintain a stabilising military presence in the Pacific.

Allies criticise Washington for sending out confusing signals on trade policies.

Yet in some areas, Mr. Clinton and the allies have common ground. They all have sickly economies and they're all politically shaky.

"What we will have in Tokyo is a meeting of the world's strongest countries and perhaps the world's weakest leaders," said Michael Mandelbaum, a foreign policy specialist at the non-profit Council on Foreign Relations.

Despite Mr. Clinton's problems at home, "in many ways he is in the strongest position domestically of any of the leaders whom he will be meeting," Mr. Mandelbaum said.

The murky background for Mr. Clinton's debut in economic summitry with the leaders of Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Japan and Italy leaves little room for major accomplishments. The

uncertainty is complicated by the collapse of Japan's government.

Mr. Clinton's advisers see the summit largely as an opportunity for him to press his goals for world trade, set his agenda for Asia and make a commitment that the United States will remain a pacific power.

"These countries, while they may not like certain things that we do, universally want to see the United States play a leadership role," said Robert Hormats, a former assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs.

"The G-7 doesn't work without it and the global political system is not going to work without it."

Despite the doubts and his inexperience in foreign affairs, Mr. Clinton has some cards up his sleeve.

Mr. Clinton can boast that he did what former presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush couldn't do: cut America's huge budget deficit. That gives him leverage to press other countries to coordinate their policies to increase trade and produce new jobs.

Also, the United States' economy is growing faster than that of any summit nation, possibly except Canada. And only Japan has a lower unemployment rate.

But those rankings have not helped Mr. Clinton much. Even after the House and Senate approved his \$500-billion deficit-reduction package, polls show that a majority of Amer-

icans disapprove of the way he's handling the economy.

And his disapproval rating is the highest of any president in the post-World War II era at a similar point in his administration.

Mr. Clinton readily acknowledges questions about his leadership.

"If I think a lot of this is just a function of economic difficulties and new players who don't really know each other thoroughly yet, he said.

The main issues in Tokyo are leftovers from previous summits: coordinating economic growth, opening markets for trade and supporting reform in Russia.

Assistance for Boris Yeltsin is high on Clinton's agenda.

Mr. Clinton originally proposed a \$4 billion fund to help privatised Russian industry but allies balked at providing that much money. It's expected to be scaled down to \$1.5 billion, with summit nations providing \$500 million and the remainder coming from international lending institutions.

After three days of talks, the leaders will come up with a communique of lofty goals. The problem is, the leaders don't have much credibility in carrying out their promises.

In each of the last three years, they have solemnly pledged to conclude an international trade agreement by year's end. Each year they failed.

# Artists create a world of beauty, symbols

By Ica Wabbeh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The cool, light, panel-partitioned room at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation's premises is host to the long-awaited, long-postponed exhibition of works by Iraqi painters of modernism and Karim Hassan. The three artists' canvases differ in style and mood yet together they present a lively, homogeneous ensemble of a world of fiction and imagination, refuge and escape from the real, grim world in which they live.

Mr. Dabbagh's mixed media work on canvas, abstract "walls," as most are titled, are invariably black, white and greyish taupe planes, at times separated by lines, skilfully, adjoined or overlapped to give the impression of depth.

Creased layers create a collage-like image while cracks in the walls give them a decrepit look of neglect.

To cheer up the mood, bright reds, turquoises, blues, yellows or peach stripes, dots and squares are added to the big-size paintings.

Transposing one in the world of mythology and religious beliefs, Mr. Hassan's works make one stop, ponder and wonder at the far past in humanity's history.

The rust brown mixed media are applied to the wood etched to create contours of human beings in primitive representations, fantastic animals and mystic signs, symbols of the lost world of the Assyrians and Gilgamesh.

Applly titled legend or magic circle, talisman or inscription tablet, the works are charged with characters and creatures that only a rich, erudite imagination could create, a fabulous world of tales of heroic deeds or deadly adventures.

Grotesque representations make up the boards; from the look of things one wonders whether they will keep the evil eye away or bring all misfortunes their way.

Distorted, unreal faces, symbols, cosmic elements, fantastic representations, geometrical forms make up the dark brown or greyish paintings which challenge the viewer's imagination and dare him penetrate their meanings.

The finished look is that of wood polished by time and usage, wood upon which sage men and magicians toiled hump-backed to decipher the meaning and learn

about life's mysteries.

Mr. Ali's acrylics on canvas provide a lighter mood, a more optimistic outlook.

Floral motives in yellow, orange, coral red, rust or blue make up gay panels with dark background. They could be fields of ripe crops, the depth of the sea, solar explosions, a desert in the sunset or a bed of flowers. It is a refreshing passage from the philosophical works of Mr. Hassan.

The works will be on display until July 15, 1993.

A totally different theme is present in the works of Heidi Evers, which are on display at the British Council.

The well-known Jordanian landscape is easily recognisable in Ms. Evers water-colours or oils.

Cultivated land on the terraced slope of a hill, in the Jordan Valley or Petra with its pink colours is accurately and faithfully reproduced by the artist.

As if caught with a photographic lens with a great sense



One of Heidi Evers' works on display at the British Council

# Kuwait's oil lakes, contaminated soil threaten environment

By Donna Abu Nasr  
The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Nearly three years after the Gulf war, silt-smooth lakes of oil from wells sabotaged by the retreating Iraqi army still blight Kuwait's desert, posing what scientists warn is a long-term environmental threat.

"This oily material is like a timebomb" that will degrade the environment for years to come, said Nader Al Awadhi, head of the Biotechnology Department at the government-run Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research.

But launching a costly clean-up of the 150 lakes containing an estimated 25 million barrels of untreated oil is low on the government's list of priorities as it drives to rebuild the emirate's war-battered oil industry.

And most Kuwaitis, striving to restore the pampered life they led before Saddam Hussein invaded in August 1990, seem indifferent to the dangers the scientists claim are looming if the lakes are not dealt with soon.

"The decision-makers have economic and political priorities that have taken precedence over social and environmental issues. We're all disappointed," said Sami Yacoub, a research scientist at the institute.

"Their level of awareness concerning the risks involved in keeping the lakes untreated is zero," he added.

The lakes are one of the few physical reminders of the Iraqi occupation still visible. They were formed by the spillage from 732 oil wells torched or destroyed by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's troops before they were driven from the emirate Feb. 26, 1991 after a seven-month occupation.

A huge cloud of oily smoke blanketed Kuwait for seven months after that and millions of barrels of crude were dumped into the Gulf by the Iraqis. Both were ecological calamities, though not as great as many initially feared.

Nearly 18 months after the last Iraqi soldier was shuffed out on Nov. 6, 1991, the lakes still cover some 50 square kilometres of Kuwait's northern and southern oilfields.

They sit over an estimated 40 million tonnes of contaminated

oil. The lighter fluids quickly evaporated under the desert sun. But the heavier, viscous substances have hardened, turning the lakes into death traps for birds and insects.

The crude oil has seeped down about 30.5 centimetres beneath the beds, where hard sand has halted the process — for now at least.

But scientists fear that if the oil is not siphoned off soon, underground water aquifers could eventually be contaminated by cancer-causing pollutants and the whole fragile ecology affected.

Pollutants could also be carried by winds and reach the food chain, they say.

The scientists say it could take three to five years to clean up the lakes and claim the government has not tried to coordinate efforts by Kuwaiti and western specialists.

They also complain that there are no programmes to alert Kuwaitis to the risks that face them.

Matias Theilmann, a German environmental engineer, tried to rectify that by setting up a miniature lake, complete with contaminated sand, in the marbled

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# Coming century — a challenge to human race

Preparing for the Twenty-First Century  
By Paul Kennedy  
Published by Harper Collins, London

Paul Kennedy is the author of the best seller history book *The Rise and Fall Of The Great Powers* which was reviewed in the *Jordan Times* of April 26-27, 1992. He has published another remarkable book, in 1993, preparing for the Twenty-First Century. The author is presently professor of history at Yale University.

**Prologue**

In comparing the present book to the previous one, the author says: "This book has many similarities to, and yet is very different from, *The Rise and Fall Of The Great Powers*. To begin with, while the present study is not itself a historical work, it does rely upon the perspective of history, in that the developments analysed here are not completely new. In both books, the reader is offered an analysis of broad-based forces for change that influence international events. Eschewing the historical detail of *Rise and Fall*, this study has shifted its focus somewhat to consider the human race's encounter with technology, economic change and population growth. Yet each in its way is an attempt to place world affairs in the largest possible context."

But the author warns that: "Preparing for the twenty-first century does not assume, therefore, that there is an ideal blueprint or marching plan which, if followed, will enable societies to grapple with the next few decades of enormous change. It does assume that the impending transformations—particularly the race between demography and technology—will affect some societies and classes more than others, in both positive and negative ways, simply because of the pattern of change and of the human race's differential responses to it. Finally, it does not

content that change is, of itself, a good thing, but rather that it is likely to produce both beneficial and adverse consequences. Still, if we can at least understand the transformations bearing upon our planet, we might be able to consider how best to prepare for them."

**Demographic explosion**

In the second chapter of Part I, the author discusses the great population explosion and the big difference in the technological and developing countries. He focuses upon the demographic change and its implications for human societies and the range of outcomes that could result from the great regional disparities in population growth. He points out that the world population was less than a billion two hundred years ago, now it is heading towards, at the least, seven or eight billion, perhaps to well over ten billion. By the year 2025 the world may be grappling with the consequences of global population explosion, namely its impact upon national security.

Thus demographic explosion may cause social unrest, political instability and regional wars. The author cites examples: Central America, South Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Northern Ireland and the remnants of the former Soviet Union. He says: "It is surely no coincidence that the Palestinian intifada—the war of stones waged by teenage youth against Israeli occupation forces—began in the Gaza Strip, with its population density of 4,206 persons per square mile (compared to 530 in Israel)." But the author adds: "Obviously ideological rivalries, racial and regional hatreds and lots of other factors also contribute to these civil and regional wars". As regards the intifada in

the Gaza Strip, it is politically and nationally motivated in the face of the Israeli occupation, and not because of the population density.

The demographic explosion combined with reduced resources is the greatest problem facing developing regions; at the same time, many developed nations are faced with the opposite problem, that of stagnant or even negative population growth. Therefore, migration will move from the developing regions to the developed ones and if this trend continues the original population may one day become a minority, says the author. He is somewhat pessimistic on this matter and he says: "Enhanced efforts to control migration, therefore, are unlikely to succeed in the face of momentous tilt in the global demographic balance. By the year 2025, the population of the industrial democracies will shrivel

## BOOK REVIEW

to one-tenth of the earth's population and only two of them, the United States and Japan, will be among the top twenty most populous countries. After nearly five decades of unprecedented global economic growth, the world heads towards the twenty-first century with more than a billion people living in poverty, struggling to survive on less than \$370 a year."

## The Arab-Muslim World and the Middle East

What is the opinion of the author on the Arab and Muslim World and the Middle East? He says that: "Far from preparing for the twenty-first century, much of the Arab and Muslim World appears to have difficulty in coming to terms with the nineteenth century, with its composite legacy of secularisation, democracy, laissez-faire economics, transnational industrial and commercial linkages, social change and intellectual questioning."

An Arab writer commented on this opinion by saying that the author is not fair to the Arab and Muslim World and is biased against it as is usual with western writers. However, the well-known Egyptian writer, Dr. Fuad Zakaria, in his article in the monthly *Kuwaiti Review* Al Arabi of June from 1993, on page 24, defends the author and says that Paul Kennedy was right in his assessment of the Arab and Muslim World. Dr. Zakaria says that the same problems we discussed and which preoccupied us in the 19th century are still being discussed and preoccupying us now—days, such as the woman's veil, whether the woman should work or not, the beginning of the month, thus doubting the efficiency of modern science and technology.

We still exert great efforts to convince people that the world functions according to fixed natural laws and we still hear some of our information media defending superstition and witchcraft. Why then, Dr. Zakaria asks, should we be surprised when a western writer mentions truthfully our failings, defects or shortcomings? On the contrary, we should admit them and try to correct them and work persistently so as to attain western standards politically, culturally, scientifically and technologically.

However, the author does justice to the Arab and Muslim World by saying: "It is difficult to know whether the reason for the Muslim World's troubled condition is cultural or historical. Western critics who point to the regions' religious intolerance, technological backwardness and a feudal cast of mind often forget that centuries before the Reformation, Islam led the world in mathematics, cartography, medicine and many other aspects of science and industry, and contained libraries, universities, and observatories when Japan and America possessed none and Europe only a few.

The author was very honest in

mentioning some of the causes which had turned the Arab-Muslim World into what it is today by stating: "...By dividing the Middle East along unnatural boundaries as part of a post-World War I diplomatic bargaio, developing American power to buttress and then replace European influences, inserting an Israeli state in the midst of Arab peoples, instigating coups against local popular leaders, and usually indicating that this part of the globe was important only for its oil, the West may have played more of a role in turning the Muslim World into what it is today than outside commentators are willing to recognise. Clearly Islam suffers many self-inflicted problems. But if much of its angry, confrontational stance towards the international order today is due to a long-held fear of being swallowed up by the West, not much in the way of change can be expected until that fear is dissipated."

## CONCLUSION

Preparing for the Twenty-First Century is a breathtaking and outstanding book. All Arab readers should read it, ponder on it and draw the necessary conclusions. Arab thinkers, intellectuals and leaders must give serious thought to how the Arab World can be developed so as to face the challenges of the 21st century. The world will soon witness strong political and economic blocks: the U.S., the EC and Japan. If the Arabs do not coalesce and form a solid block to meet those challenges, they will simply be neglected and will not be able to play any role in world political and economic affairs. They must strive to fill the gap between them and the developed countries in modern science and technology; and in order to encourage individual and collective initiatives they must spread liberalism and democracy and respect for human rights.

Pascal B. Karmy

# Gulf Arabs tap underground wealth of minerals

By Diana Abdallah  
Reuters

DUBAI — Gulf Arab states that became rich on an abundance of oil deposits are starting to tap a wealth of other minerals.

At the forefront of the minerals push is Saudi Arabia, which experts say has commercially exploitable reserves of gold, zinc, copper, bauxite and phosphates.

Although oil remains the economic backbone of the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, experts say a greater proportion of their oil income is being invested in mining and that they are trying to attract private and foreign investment.

"They had not put much effort into identifying minerals as the oil sector boomed, but now they seem to want to give it more attention," one foreign expert based in the Gulf said.

"As it is still in an infant stage, we cannot say how wealthy the area is but there are signs that in some minerals they could become world competitors," he said.

The experts said that except for Oman and Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer and exporter, none of the other GCC states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — seem to be seriously involved in mineral mining.

Mohammad Kassem, director

general of minerals at the Omani Oil Ministry, said there were serious efforts to tap minerals in the Gulf, but more should be done.

The GCC countries should think along the lines that the oil income should be used to benefit to other sectors. We should think of manufacturing and not just raw materials."

One foreign expert involved in surveys in Saudi Arabia said it could become a world player in phosphates — "in copper and zinc not likely, and to gold it will be a player."

He said two gold mines, Mahd Al Dahab and Sukhaybarat, were currently in production. Mahd Al Dahab produced 140,000 ounces of gold last year, and Sukhaybarat 30,000 ounces.

"Saudi Arabia in terms of gold production ranks near the bottom of the top 10 in the world, but it will become larger because it is now in its infant years. Mahd Al Dahab only went into production in 1988 and Sukhaybarat in 1991," he said.

A magazine published by the Saudi Arabian Marketing and Refining Co. (SAMAREC) in June said new feasibility studies at three other gold mines in different parts of the kingdom had estimated gold reserves of about 11 million tonnes.

The foreign expert said estimated phosphate reserves of

close to one billion tonnes will make Saudi Arabia a world competitor.

Feasibility studies at the large phosphate mine of Al Jalamid, where production is expected at the turn of the century, estimated reserves of 100 million tonnes, he said.

However, the Saudi-owned Al Hayat newspaper this month quoted Ibrahim Bin Ahmad Al Khabiri, undersecretary at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, as putting the reserves at Al Jalamid at around 213 million tonnes.

He said Saudi Arabia has also discovered 94 million tonnes of bauxite in the north which could supply regional aluminium smelters for the next 20 years.

The foreign expert said there were zinc and copper mines under evaluation and that 10 mines had production potential. He said the government has recently given the go-ahead for a study at a zinc and copper mine at Al Masane in the south.

The U.S. Arabian Sfield Development Co. said earlier this month it had acquired a 30-year lease on Al Masane which had proven copper, zinc, silver and gold reserves.

The experts said the Saudi government was financing the surveys and then offering bids to the private sector. It was also encouraging foreign investments. Currently about 10 foreign firms are involved as sub-contractors in feasibility studies.

Oman, which is not as oil rich as some other Gulf Arab countries, is exploiting copper, chrome and marble. Mr. Kassem said it was difficult to estimate volume because there were new discoveries every day.

"Last year and this year the copper reserves are increasing and we expect that trend to continue until the year 2001 at the rate of 16,000 tonnes a year, which of course does not take account of new discoveries," he said.

Mr. Kassem said chrome reserves were estimated at two million tonnes, with a target output of 15,000 tonnes a year which could rise depending on "our ability to enter world markets."

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## ECO leaders urge regional transport links

ISTANBUL (R) — Leaders of 10 Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) nations proposed Tuesday building transport and telecommunications networks to connect members of the trading bloc that stretches from Europe to China.

The regional pact, whose aim is to remove trade barriers, consists of Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan.

"It is incumbent upon us to build a network of telecommunications and expressways, air routes, sea routes and railroads," Turkish President Suleyman Demirel told the ECO summit in Istanbul.

"Should we fail to embark immediately on these measures, the organisation will gradually wither away and lose an historical opportunity," Mr. Demirel said.

Turkmenistan's president, Saparmurad Niyazov, proposed construction of new highways linking his country with Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

"The absence of highways in the region has made construction of road systems a priority," Mr. Niyazov told the meeting.

He also urged wider use of the Caspian Sea, which borders four member nations, for sea transportation.

Afghanistan's President Burhanuddin Rabbani said new roads would give landlocked members of ECO, including Afghanistan and six former Soviet Central Asian republics, vital access to the sea.

President Rabbani also asked Pakistan to provide Afghanistan with a free port for its transit trade.

"We hope allotment of such a free port...will prove of immense value to the overall regional transit trade," President Rabbani said.

## Bank of Israel head foresees world shekel trading

TEL AVIV (R) — Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel said Tuesday he envisaged a time when the Israeli shekel would be traded on the world foreign currency market.

The central bank chief told Reuters in an interview that future Middle East peace progress should make Israel a major attraction for foreign investment.

"In this context there is nothing to prevent Israeli currency from becoming an internationally traded currency," he said.

Mr. Frenkel said he believed Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was committed to privatising Israel's traditionally socialist economy but faced a constant challenge from pressure groups.

Mr. Rabin came to power a year ago vowing to sell off state companies and accelerate the pace of economic growth.

Mr. Frenkel voiced satisfaction at the pace of reform in Israeli financial markets and forecast further steps including the lessening of foreign exchange constraints.

"I suppose that in the coming few months we will probably see some kind of movement in this regard," Mr. Frenkel said.

Mr. Frenkel forecast gross domestic product (GDP) growth would drop to four per cent in 1993 from 6.6 per cent in 1992 because of an end to a government-backed housing boom for immigrants.

But he said he was heartened inflation fell by half to 9.4 per cent in 1992 and his goal was for 10 per cent inflation in 1993.

Inflation was still "public enemy number one," he said, and his long-term goal was to lower it to that of a typical industrial country.

"Any inflation above that of our trading partners is too high," Mr. Frenkel said. He said he hoped the government would for the first time adopt a three-year inflation reduction scheme.

## Rich nations' leaders urged to cut spending

TOKYO (R) — Leaders of the world's richest industrial states will hear pleas to cut budget deficits, slash subsidies and scale back the welfare state when they meet at their annual summit in Tokyo on Wednesday.

Finance ministers from the Group of Seven (G-7) say rising public debts, the threat of long-term unemployment and a looming explosion of spending for health care all make a round of fiscal belt-tightening urgently needed.

In a draft report to the G-7 summit obtained by Reuters, they said large public deficits were fostering inflation, crowding out productive private investment and grabbing scarce public funds for debt servicing.

"It is essential for the G-7 countries to strengthen their medium-term efforts for fiscal consolidation at all levels of governments," said the confidential document for the summit, which ends Friday.

Cost-cutting should aim to "keep the governments' involvement in the economy at an appropriate level, to create room for private investment, to help keep the stock of public debt manageable and to maintain scope for fiscal manoeuvre."

The draft report called for more cooperation among the G-7 states — the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy — but

made no detailed proposals for any new common growth initiatives.

Growth in the G-7 had been "rather weak" recently, averaging around 1.3 per cent since 1990, after average annual growth of 4.8 per cent in the 1960s, 3.3 per cent in the 1970s and 2.6 per cent in the 1980s, the report noted.

It stressed that G-7 countries now suffered from growing structural unemployment responsible for a considerable portion of their overall joblessness figure of 23 million, or 7.2 per cent of the group's total workforce.

"It cannot be explained by the global economic downturn alone," it said of this structural unemployment.

"Sound macro-economic policies are important to address the cyclical component of unemployment," the report said. "However, they are unlikely to be effective in reducing the structural element of unemployment."

The key to tackling the deeper-rooted joblessness will be new guidelines to make it easier to hire and fire workers and cut back on welfare and generous unemployment payments that discourage laid-off workers to look for another job.

"Reforms that reduce the structural component of unemployment would enhance the growth potential of the G-7 countries and improve the capacity of their economies to adapt to changing economic conditions," the report said.

The rapid ageing of populations in G-7 countries also threatened to present government budgets with ballooning bills for medical care that could slow down investment rates and cramp overall economic growth, the report continued.

"It is necessary to take such measures as rationalising the health care system," it said.

Among suggestions it listed were raising the retirement age, revising pension levels and launching training programmes for the aged.

The report stressed that international trade had been a strong motor for world economic growth over the past 40 years and that G-7 states — which account for about half of the world's gross domestic product — must reach a deal at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks.

"Much better access to the markets of industrialised countries is essential for enhancing growth opportunities for developing countries and especially for Russia, other states of the former Soviet Union and for central and eastern Europe," the report pointed out.

"The integration of the former centrally planned economies into the international trading system is urgent."

## Most Japanese distrust Clinton — poll

TOKYO (R) — More than 70 per cent of Japanese distrust U.S. President Bill Clinton, and 85 per cent believe the United States unjustly blames Japan for its own economic woes, according to a survey published Tuesday.

An official with Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) said the survey, conducted jointly with CBS News and the New York Times, showed Americans split almost equally over whom to blame for bilateral trade problems.

Forty-five per cent of the U.S. sample said they believed Japan was competing unfairly, while 44 per cent said Washington was making Japan a scapegoat.

The poll, latest in a series carried out over eight years, also showed that a record number of Japanese — 64 per cent — now described their country's relations with the United States as "unfriendly."

Bilateral ties have been dragged down by a bitter dispute over Japan's ballooning surplus in bilateral trade, which many U.S. politicians blame for the loss of American jobs.

## Egypt wins debt forgiveness with IMF accord

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has agreed new economic reforms with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank which will win it more than \$3 billion of Western debt forgiveness, an Egyptian minister said Tuesday.

Youssef Boutros Ghali told Reuters a letter of intent to be signed by the IMF, the bank and Egypt in the next few days would make the Paris Club debt forgiveness a "foregone conclusion."

Mr. Ghali, a minister of state at the prime minister's office, said World Bank policy was not to sign formal facilities granting soft loans to countries like Egypt that

enjoyed large balance of payments surpluses.

But he added the letter of intent, to cover reforms lasting three years, "was the same as a full agreement."

The IMF was waiting for World Bank approval of a new programme of structural reforms to recommend that 15 per cent of Egypt's debt to the Paris Club, which totals about \$25 billion, be forgiven.

The 17-member group of Western donors agreed in 1991 they would forgive 50 per cent of Egypt's debt to them in three tranches.

## Silver price rises

LONDON (R) — Silver was fixed in London Tuesday at \$5.07 per ounce, a 35-month high and sharply up on Monday's setting of \$4.8850.

Dealers said the metal, tracking gold's recent speculation-based upward trend, had built on gains earlier in Asia. It now has risen about 40 per cent in value since it was quoted at just under \$3.60 in March.

Precious metal market analysts said silver was also benefiting from a positive fundamental outlook. World output this year is expected to lag demand by 143.2 million ounces, the U.S.-based Silver Institute said in May.

The institute's silver survey late 1979 and early 1980 when 1993 forecast a 5.9 per cent increase in silver demand to 625 million ounces this year, while supply is expected to fall four per cent to 481.8 million ounces.

Silver is used in photography and X-rays and for equipment used to demuls car windows as well as in electronics, hearing aid batteries and jewellery and tableware.

Analysts said the recent weak performance of base metals, such as lead and zinc which are mined alongside silver, has helped to take the silver market back into deficit as production cutbacks have come into effect.

Dealers said silver had outperformed gold recently and they predicted it would continue to do so but added it was a volatile market. "It's either your best friend or your worst enemy," one said.

The price is still a far cry from late 1979 and early 1980 when speculators such as American Nelson Bunker Hunt attempted to corner supplies forcing the price to over \$50 an ounce before regulatory authorities intervened and the price crashed.

## CSO reports record diamond sales

LONDON (R) — The Central Selling Organisation (CSO), which controls 80 per cent of the world's rough diamond supply, said Tuesday sales hit a record \$2.54 billion in the first six months of 1993.

But the London-based CSO, owned by the South African diamond giant De Beers, said the 42 per cent growth in sales was unlikely to maintain this pace for the rest of the year.

"Although the demand for rough diamonds remains firm, it would be unwise to look upon the increased level of CSO sales as a reliable guide to 1993 as a whole," it said in a statement.

The CSO said this was because several factors which affected diamond sales in the first half were expected to be transitory.

Among them were a relative lack of rough diamonds coming from war-torn Angola and from Zaire which allowed the CSO to sell more of its own gems, a shortage of Russian polished stones in the first quarter, buoyant demand from India and increased exports of polished diamonds to the United States.

"The improvement in the CSO's first half sales was also affected by restocking in the cutting centres and some consumer markets — especially the U.S."

But it added there were signs of an increase in supply of diamonds from Angola and Zaire and of renewed sales of polished diamonds from Russia.

It also noted that in June, the U.S. government sold \$77 million worth of diamonds from its strategic stockpile and was planning more disposals later this year.

"The market for polished diamonds is not as strong as the market for rough diamonds and, while De Beers remains cautiously optimistic about the future, no dramatic improvement in retail sales is expected until there is a

resurgence of world economic activity," the CSO said.

The 1993 first-half sales were up sharply on \$1.63 billion in the second half of last year and \$1.79 billion in the first half of 1992.

The latest six monthly results are the best since De Beers began keeping records of diamond sales in 1902.

Last year, the diamond market was hit hard by slowdown in leading economies and a surge in the illicit production of Angolan diamonds.

On Tuesday, as a result of the massive rise in diamond sales, delivery entitlements have been increased to 85 per cent.

## Indonesia seeks G-7 debt relief for world's poorest countries

TOKYO (AFP) — Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas urged the Group of Seven (G-7) Tuesday to consider new debt relief measures for the world's poorest countries, including debt cancellation in severe cases.

"Over the years, the G-7 has taken steps to alleviate the debt problem," he told a small group of reporters on the eve of the G-7 summit in Tokyo. "We believe the approach has always been too little too late."

The remarks by Mr. Alatas followed Indonesian President Suharto's talks Monday with Japan's Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who is chairing the

15-day annual meeting of the world's leading industrial countries starting Wednesday.

Mr. Suharto, who initially wanted to address all G-7 leaders as current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), conveyed a message to summit leaders calling for a "new pact" between rich and poor nations to solve global economic problems.

The Indonesian president told Mr. Miyazawa that the 108-member NAM was now giving "top priority to economic development rather than politics" although external debt remained the "biggest problem" for developing countries.

Mr. Alatas noted that there was less focus on developing country debt in the G-7 these days following recent commercial bank agreements with major debtors such as Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela.

"It's as if the external debt problem has now been solved," he said. But at least 50 countries within the NAM are still "severely indebted," mainly lower income and lower middle-income countries which unlike Indonesia "either cannot pay anymore or, even worse, are broke."

Mr. Alatas said that while Indonesia's debt-service ratio is "bearable," some of the most

heavily indebted countries warranted debt forgiveness.

"If you don't cancel the debt and you reschedule every time, is it really a solution?" he asked. Failing cancellation, which some countries such as Japan have strongly resisted, creditor nations should "at least apply softer terms" such as those agreed to at the Commonwealth summit in Trinidad in 1990.

"The same applies to trade. Some developing countries don't need development aid. What they do need is free trade and investment regimes," Mr. Alatas said. "We have diverse answers to diverse problems."

## Recession forces more Germans out of work

BONN (R) — Economic recession and the onset of the summer holiday period squeezed more people out of work again in the former West Germany in June, the Federal Labour Office said Tuesday.

The seasonally adjusted jobless total rose by 29,000 from May to 2.26 million. The unemployment rate, based on unadjusted data, was up to 7.0 per cent from 6.9 per cent in May.

"The economic recession first and foremost is responsible for

the jobless rise," Bernhard Jagoda, president of the labour office, said.

Economists said they expected unemployment in western Germany to continue to rise.

"Unemployment is a lagging indicator and is sure to worsen well into next year," said Peter Pietsch, economist at Commerzbank in Frankfurt.

Most economists expect unemployment in western Germany to top 2.5 million by the middle of next year.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp

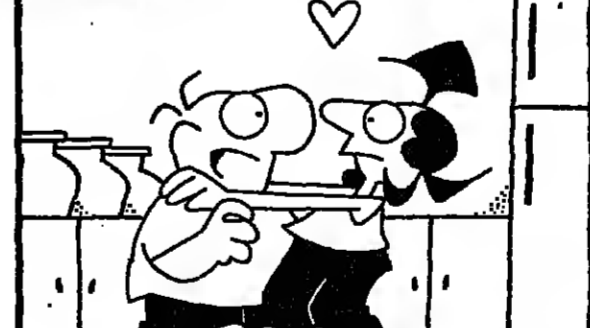


## Mutt'n'Jeff



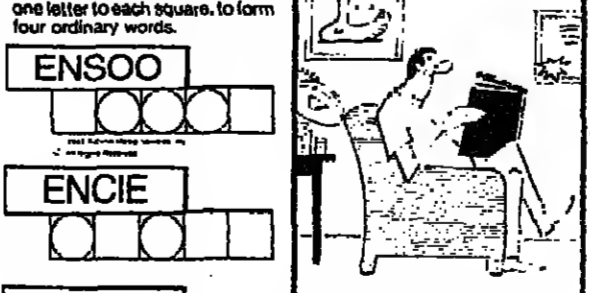
## THE BETTER HALF

By Glasbergen



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold



Now arrange the circled letters to form the answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

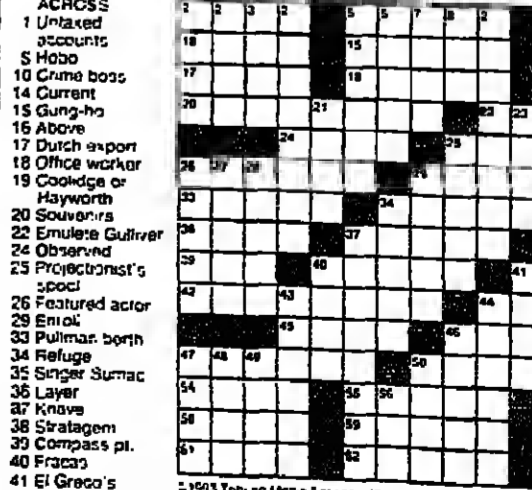
Answer here: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: NAVAL TABOO COHORT OAWNEO

Answer: What the snowball fight proved to be— A COLD WAR

## THE Daily Crossword

by Isaac Miller



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

HOPI RIVIER DASH

OPEN RIVER CLAIR

GIRES ANIER PLAIN

SECT PRAISONABLE

HERES LOSSER

SIGNALS ANNOT

APLOS SINDHIAH

PIANIC PLAIN

REPERAL ARENA

PERCEPTIVE ENDO

LIVE CANNIE BEAN

YSTER STERS ATTER

## Analysis gauges responses of markets to Jordan's laws on encouraging investment

By Samir Shafiq  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An analysis on the effect of legislations on encouraging investment in Jordan shows that from 1973 until the end of 1992 a total of 838 projects capitalised at JD 770.6 million benefited from the 1972 law for encouraging investment.

According to Ahmad Qasem Al Ahmad, who conducted the analysis and presented it at an economic forum organised by the Centre for Strategic Studies a few weeks ago, the volume of investment in the "approved economic projects" category was 83.8 per cent of total investments.

Approved economic projects differ from the category known as "economic projects" in that companies given the former classification are exempt from income tax for five years in addition to other exemptions given to companies with only an "economic project" classification.

The latter classification entitles companies to exemptions only from import fees and customs duty on equipment and machinery.

Dr. Al Ahmad, a researcher at the Centre for International Studies, which is part of the Royal Scientific Society structure, gave the following investment breakdown in the Kingdom.

From 1973 until the end of last year, 411 projects capitalised at JD 603.8 million were given an "approved economic project" status, compared to 427 projects which received the "economic project" status, but whose total capital amounted to JD 166.7

million or 16.2 of the aggregate investment, which totalled JD 770.6 in both categories from 1973-1992.

The high preference for the "approved" status project was attributed by the researcher to the very rewarding incentives which the law for encouraging investment gives.

In 1991 and 1992, the researcher pointed out, the investment volume totalled JD 191.1 million, distributed among 112 projects, of which 75 were "approved economic projects" having a combined capital of JD 168.3 million. In 1992 alone, the volume of investment was JD 146.7 million, spread among 79 projects.

Of the 1992 investment volume, over JD 91 million was the value of fixed assets. The amount represented about 28 per cent of the total value of fixed assets which the researcher estimated to be JD 334 million for all projects over the 73-92 period.

The researcher noted that 69.1 per cent of the projects was in Amman, 9.6 per cent in Zarqa, 7.3 per cent in Balqa, 5.8 per cent in Irbid and 4.1 per cent in Aqaba where the projects were mainly hotels. Most of the projects in the other areas were industrial, the analysis showed.

Dr. Al Ahmad said that the first law for encouraging investments was enacted in 1955; it gave exemptions from import, customs and fees to equipment, tools and building machinery in addition to exempting the projects from income, social, land and building taxes for three years.

This law was amended to in-

clude the permission to transfer Arab and foreign capital outside the Kingdom in four equal installments.

The amendment to the 1955 law and the temporary law issued in 1967 gave additional incentives to investors, such as equal treatment of both local and foreign capital, the permission to transfer abroad seven per cent of the salaries of non-Jordanian workers and to transfer the profit and interest earned, as well as transfer the foreign capital over three installments instead of four.

Furthermore, the aforementioned legislations exempted interest on deposits and profit on stocks from taxes in addition to taking into consideration interest on "external loans and credit facilities."

From 1955 until Jan. 16, 1967 when the law was annulled, 77 industrial projects benefited from all or some of the exemptions given by the law No. 27 of 1955. Other beneficiaries were 17 hotels.

Under the 1967 temporary law, 34 industrial projects and one hotel project took advantage of the facilities and privileges offered, but the investment volume in both sectors amounted to only JD 415,000.

Dr. Al Ahmad attributed the decline after 1967 to the regional instability following the Arab-Israeli war.

In 1972, a new law, as advanced as those of industrial nations, was issued to encourage investments. The new law envisioned long-term economic advantages, such as creating new employment opportunities, for-

Volume of Investments and number of projects by classification from 1973 until 1992 in JD millions

Years	Approved economic projects		Economic projects		Total	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
1973-1975	79	21.23	33	1.77	112	23.00
%	92.3	—	7.7	—	100	100
1976-1980	123	99.10	19	31.10	314	130.20
%	39.1	—	60.90	—	100	100
1981-1990	134	315.19	166	61.10	300	376.29
%	44.8	—	55.40	—	100	100
1991-1992	75	168.31	37	22.76	112	191.07
%	66.9	—	33.90	—	100	100
Total	411	603.83	427	166.74	838	770.57
	49.1	83.83	50.90	18.17	100	—

mutating new capital and attracting projects to areas outside the capital.

The effect of the new law was reflected in giving large exemptions and privileges to various industrial projects which were estimated at JD 23 million in investments during the 1973-1975 period.

Clarifications and additional facilities and incentives were further amendments introduced to the law after one year to ensure a higher degree of encouragement to investors.

Dr. Al Ahmad stressed that Jordan's political stability, good infrastructure and improved economic climate resulting from currency stability, implementation of

a structural adjustment programme and debt rescheduling have added up to give the Kingdom a unique investment climate in the region.

The researcher also pointed out to two factors which, he said, will be extremely important to secure larger investments to the country.

The first factor, Dr. Al Ahmad explained, depends mainly on the final outcome of the peace talks. The second factor involves the Kingdom's seriousness to pursue a full privatisation course, he said, noting that the volume of investment in state-owned enterprises exceeds JD 1 billion.

The researcher concluded his analysis by recommending:

a) Manning the Department of Investment at the Ministry of Industry and Trade with highly qualified personnel to support its stated goal.

b) Activating the role of the Export Development and Trade Centres Corporation to boost Jordan's export abilities and competitiveness.

c) Establishing an independent body for specifications and standardisation with all the needed authority for its proper functioning.

d) Issuing an export credit guarantee legislation.

e) Upgrading administrative functions and lessening bureaucratic measures and.

f) Upgrading labour legislation.

### Financial Markets

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U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close Date: 6/7/93	Tokyo Close Date: 6/7/93
Sterling Pound	1.5075	1.5063
Deutsche Mark	1.6960	1.7045
Swiss Franc	1.5110	1.5185
French Franc	5.7383	5.7628**
Japanese Yen	108.50	108.25
European Currency Unit	1.1540	1.1459**

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.12	3.12	3.31	3.56
Sterling Pound	5.68	5.62	5.62	5.73
Deutsche Mark	7.50	7.37	7.03	7.06
Swiss Franc	4.87	4.81	4.62	4.50
French Franc	7.37	7.00	6.68	6.12
Japanese Yen	3.18	3.12	3.09	3.12
European Currency Unit	7.68	7.31	6.93	6.50

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6960	0.6980
Sterling Pound	1.0451	1.0503
Deutsche Mark	0.4073	0.4093
Swiss Franc	0.4573	0.4596
French Franc	0.1204	0.1210
Japanese Yen	0.6407	0.6439
Dutch Guilder	0.3626	0.3644
Swedish Krona	0.0894	0.0898
Italian Lira	0.0449	0.0451
Belgian Franc	0.01979	0.01989

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.8200	1.8410
Lebanese Lira	0.038665	0.041000
Saudi Riyal	0.18500	0.18575
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2200	2.2900
Qatari Riyal	0.1881	0.1929
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2300
Omani Riyal	1.7700	1.8230
UAE Dirham	0.1881	0.1929

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

U.S. \$100 costs	1.2870/60	Canadian dollar
	1.7050/60	Deutsche marks
	1.9160/90	Dutch guilders
	1.5158/68	Swiss francs
	35.05/06	Belgian francs
	5.7600/50	French francs
	1546/1549	Italian lire
	108.20/30	Japanese yen
	7.8130/230	Swedish crowns
	7.2285/395	Norwegian crowns
	6.5550/395	Danish crowns
One sterling	\$1.5055/65	
One ounce of gold	\$390.30/390.80	

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## S. African township death toll soars to 116

JOHANNESBURG (R) — At least 116 blacks have died in an upsurge of political violence in South Africa since a date was set for its first all-race election next April.

Much of the killing was centred on the twin black townships of Katlehong and Tokoza on Johannesburg's southeastern outskirts where police said 69 people had been shot, hacked, burned or beaten to death between Friday night and Tuesday morning.

At least 47 people died in powderkeg Natal province, where the bitter political feud between the African National Congress (ANC) and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) erupted eight years ago.

A leading political analyst said the bloodletting — the worst since the killings that followed the assassination of black Communist leader Chris Hani in April — was bound to increase.

"Unrest will be stirred up by those who have the most to lose from the political process... those who feel left out," Rob Davies, director of the Independent Centre for Southern African Studies, told Reuters.

Inkatha, along with the white separatist Conservative Party, refused to endorse the April 27,

1994, election date set by multi-party negotiators last Friday. They said a date should not be set until a new constitution is drafted.

The government blames the struggle between Nelson Mandela's ANC and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha for the mayhem. The two leaders agreed last month to try to stem the violence.

Monitors from the peace action observer group accused police of leaving the townships to burn. "We were in Katlehong Monday and the police were few and far between," one said.

Township residents said police were fighting for territory in Katlehong and Tokoza and criminals were cashing in on the unrest.

An independent board of inquiry said in its report on violence for May that "a deep-seated revenge element" had engulfed the townships following ANC-IFP

clashes.

Mr. Davies said that aside from the ANC-Inkatha turf war, other causes of unrest included the socio-economic degradation of townships, soaring unemployment and the large numbers of illegal weapons in circulation.

"The conditions for a definitive downturn in violence are a final resolution of the political uncertainty... and a major improvement in living conditions," he said.

Chief Buthelezi wants a strong regional system as opposed to the ANC's vision of a unitary state. He has warned of a full civil war if the federal option is rejected.

Law and Order Minister Hermanus Kriel said the power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha was to blame for the unrest.

"The police can combat the symptoms of the problem but the solution to political rivalry lies in the hands of the leaders of the IFP and the ANC," Mr. Kriel said in a statement.

Police said 17 blacks were killed in criminal violence in the Western Cape over the past few days and five whites were shot dead by black gunmen during a raid on a supermarket in the Orange Free State.



South African policemen wrap up another body Tuesday in Tokoza township where 69 people have been killed in renewed clashes by rival black groups (AFP photo)

## Seoul asks North to drop nuclear goal

SEOUL (Agencies) — South Korean President Kim Young-Sam urged North Korea Tuesday to renounce its suspected development of nuclear weapons and help break a major barrier to closer ties on the divided peninsula.

Mr. Kim told members of a National Unification Advisory Group the South would open a channel of dialogue with the increasingly isolated and intransigent North.

"The door to inter-Korean dialogue is always wide open... I urge North Korea to improve South-North relations and contribute to achieving world peace by clearing itself of the suspicion about its nuclear programme," Mr. Kim said.

"There should be no longer the dialogue between the South and North in which one side defeats the other and which proceeds to the advantage of one side only," he added.

Mr. Kim said the South would not seek to isolate the Communist North but would work hard to induce it to become a responsible member of the international community.

Relations between the two Koreas have deteriorated over North Korea's refusal to permit international inspections of suspected nuclear facilities. The two states are still technically at war after the 1950-53 Korean conflict.

Seoul and Pyongyang have haggled since late May over the timing and terms of a border meeting of officials.

North Korea has insisted that the South must first accept its proposal for an exchange of presidential envoys to discuss a first-ever summit between the two Korean leaders. Only then, it says, can the two sides discuss Seoul's main concern, the North's suspected nuclear arms development.

Meanwhile South Korean Defence Minister Kwon Young-Hae said Tuesday South Korea will slash the number of its troops by 100,000 to the 500,000 level by 1997 in its first major arms reductions.

The plan, presented at a meeting with governing party officials, is the first significant move by South Korea to put the brake on decades of a fierce arms race with the North.

"The plan is to realign the military so as to better adjust to the modern concept of high-tech war," Mr. Kwon told officials of the governing Democratic Liberal Party who belong to the National Assembly's Defence Committee.

Under the new plan, South Korea's army will be forced to cut troops by more than 100,000 while its navy and air force will increase, Mr. Kwon said.

The navy and air force will be equipped with high-technology weapons, he said. South Korea currently has about 650,000 soldiers, including 500,000 ground troops and 150,000 navy and air force personnel. It spends about 4.2 per cent of its gross national product, or \$13 billion, on defence annually.

North Korea, with a population of 22 million, about half that of South Korea, is known to have nearly 1 million troops, the fourth largest in the world.

The impoverished North is known to pour more than 20 per cent of its gross national product, or \$7 billion, into the military annually.

## Protests cripple Nigerian capital for second day

LAGOS (R) — Police fired tear gas to force back youths storming across a bridge in Lagos Tuesday in a second day of protests against Nigeria's scrapped presidential polls.

The city, Nigeria's commercial heart, was brought to a standstill two days running by the young protesters demanding the government rescind its annulment of June elections.

Sporadic gunfire was heard in the Tinubu Square area, near the Central Bank building, where unconfirmed reports said a youth was shot dead Monday.

Almost no vehicles circulated in Lagos and tension was reported mounting in other southwestern towns and cities, as well as in the eastern capital of Enugu.

From a high-rise bank building, guarded by police, smoke from

burning tyres was seen billowing over several areas of the mainland, including Maryland, Oregon and Ikeja.

As the protests and clashes between youths and armed riot police continued, the political scene appeared to be approaching a critical stage.

The protest was called by the Lagos-based Campaign for Democracy (CD) after military President Ibrahim Babangida cancelled the June 12 polls, the first in a decade, saying they were flawed.

Campaign for Democracy President Beko Ransome-Kuti, a leading rights activist, said it was not possible to call off the protest at this stage, although unemployed youths appeared to have latched onto it for their own ends.

## Azerbaijan tries to boost morale with victory claims

BAKU (AP) — Azerbaijan's new government tried to boost morale Tuesday after a series of crushing military defeats by showing television pictures of cheering soldiers and claiming to have retaken several villages.

There was no immediate confirmation of the announced victories around the strategic town of Agdam, where Armenian forces have been advancing in recent days.

Local officials elsewhere in the region reported more heavy bombardment by Armenians — with no sign of help from the capital of Baku.

Armenian fighters are pressing into Azerbaijan proper after conquering the mainly Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is at the heart of the five-year war in the former Soviet republic.

The offensive, launched late last month when Baku was embroiled in a power struggle, has created thousands of refugees and left many Azerbaijanis wondering when the government will make good on promises to send reinforcements.

"The Armenians have moved closer, and we've got nothing," said Gefa Magiramov, civil defence chief in Fizuli, just south-east of Nagorno-Karabakh. He said by telephone to Baku that

heavy shelling by Armenians continued.

The Armenian fighters say they need to create a buffer zone around Nagorno-Karabakh to guard against Azerbaijani attacks. Officials in Armenia say they have no control over the Karabakh fighters.

The war has left at least 15,000 people dead on both sides.

Azerbaijan's new prime minister, Surat Huseynov, is a former army commander who rode popular discontent to power last month, chasing the president from Baku. He promised to turn around Azerbaijan's losing military campaign.

Late Monday, state-run television claimed that three villages around Agdam had been recaptured. It showed pictures of troops cheering and waving guns from atop tanks near Agdam.

One young soldier told the TV interviewer, "we must unite and liberate our territory."

Col. Huseynov called Sunday for more volunteers and announced an amnesty for deserters who return by Thursday. The army has been plagued by poor discipline and desertions.

In Agdam Tuesday, Temash Novruzov, a regional official reached by telephone from Baku, claimed Azerbaijani troops had recaptured nine villages occupied in the previous two days by Armenians.

## Bangkok sweatshop fire kills 10 teenage workers

BANGKOK (R) — At least 10 teenagers got locked into a garment sweatshop were killed Tuesday when fire swept the small, four-storey building in central Bangkok, police said.

The victims, all girls between 14 and 18 years old, were trapped on the Mezzanine floor of the factory, police said.

The factory owner had fled the fire without unlocking the door that led to a staircase down which the girls could have escaped, police said.

Windows were blocked with anti-burglary iron grills.

Police said the girls were sleeping in the factory dormitory when the fire broke out shortly after midnight.

Factory owner Changyim Asawantawong was charged with negligence leading to death.

In early May, nearly 200 workers, most of them women, died when a fire raged through a Bangkok toy factory. Doors there were locked too, investigators said.

The toy factory had no fire escapes or alarms and there were only two narrow ground-floor exits per building in the factory complex.

Ms. Changyim, who suffered a minor injury, told police she escaped the building when she learnt about the fire and forgot to unlock the staircase door before she left.

Firefighters took 30 minutes to put out the fire.

## Hurd to refocus Hong Kong talks

SINGAPORE (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Tuesday said he would try to refocus Anglo-Chinese talks on Hong Kong's political future during a brief visit to Peking later this week.

Mr. Hurd said he planned to take stock of the progress made so far in the negotiations during a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to ensure that Peking understood essentials of the British position.

Speaking at a news conference here at the end of a two-day visit, he said he thought it was important for British and Chinese negotiators "to concentrate on what is important and leave aside what is not important," to ensure early agreement.

"What is fundamental to us is that elections are fair open and acceptable to the people of Hong Kong," he said, adding that there should also be continuity to ensure that legislators elected in 1995 would be allowed to serve

until 1999. Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

Mr. Hurd is due in Peking Thursday after attending the Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Tokyo.

"I am not going to negotiate or to conclude an agreement but I will try to take stock of the progress made so far with my Chinese colleague," he said.

But Mr. Hurd said that despite London's desire for an early deal on Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's democratic reform proposals, which are opposed by Peking, he was not setting any deadline for agreement.

"Chris Patten and I made that very clear in London last week," he said in response to questions. "We simply want to focus the attention of the negotiations on the essential points as we see them."

Mr. Hurd also said Britain was anxious to take the negotiations into the next phase to see what

ideas China held on Hong Kong's future.

Chinese and British negotiators are to meet in Peking on July 20 for further negotiations on Hong Kong, having made limited progress in their seventh round of talks that ended Tuesday, the British embassy said.

The talks, which are to last three days, will be the latest in a slow-moving dialogue that began in April over a dispute over democratic reform in Hong Kong.

"I think I can say we have made a little progress" in resolving the long-running row, said British Ambassador Robin McLaren after the two-day seventh round.

The British negotiator said Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his British counterpart Douglas Hurd "will be able to review the results of the seven rounds of talks we've had, take stock and perhaps set guidelines" when they meet later this week.

## U.N. report sees record migration

LONDON (R) — People around the world are uprooting themselves and moving in search of a better life in record numbers and the trend is set to grow, according to a U.N. report released Tuesday.

The U.N. Population Fund's annual report, which this year concentrated on migration patterns, said some 100 million people were migrants last year compared to half that number in 1989.

This figure included some 17 million people who were refugees, fleeing persecution at home, and 20 million who had fled violence, drought or environmental destruction.

The rest were "economic" migrants seeking a better life — a trend that worries rich nations, which fear the strain on their resources from an influx of people from poor countries.

"On a scale unknown in history... people around the world are uprooting themselves and migrating in search of a better life," a press summary of "The State of World Population" report said.

The report said that despite Western concerns — in particular about immigration from the former Communist East Bloc countries

— international migration is much larger between developing countries than from poor to rich nations.

It said some 35 million migrants were in sub-Saharan Africa, a further 15 million were in Asia and the Middle East with up to 13 million in Western Europe and North America.

International migration would increase inexorably with the rapid growth in global population, which the report said would rise by a record 98 million people per year in the late 1990s — mostly in developing countries.

It said the world's expected 1993 population of 5.57 billion was projected to increase to 6.25 billion in the year 2000.

The report said migration provided benefits to the countries of origin. Remittances from migrants to the families they left behind amounted to \$66 billion — second in value only to the oil trade and larger than total foreign aid of \$46 billion.

It said that on balance the effect was detrimental, straining the resources of the host country, and unless curbed "could become the human crisis of our age."

The report said global warming would make certain islands, coast-

al areas and river deltas uninhabitable because of rising sea levels caused by melting polar ice. "This alone would turn some 16 per cent of Egypt's population and 10 per cent of Bangladeshis into environmental refugees," it said.

Internal migration — from rural areas to cities — was also occurring on an unprecedented scale, although the report said no reliable figures were available.

"From being a sign of strength and dynamism in the national economy, the rate and scale of urban growth has become increasingly a cause for concern," the report said.

"The influx of migrants to the biggest cities may be weakening both urban and rural sectors," it added, saying that by the early decades of the next century more than half of the world's population will live in cities.

The report concluded: "The only effective means to reduce migration pressure over the long term are to slow population growth and job creation at home, and promote the development of the individual and the family as the basic economic and social unit."

## Protesters arrested at Buckingham Palace

LONDON (R) — Fourteen people were arrested Tuesday after breaking into the grounds of Queen Elizabeth's Buckingham Palace in an apparent protest against nuclear tests on U.S. land claimed by American Indians. Police said 14 intruders, 12 of them women, were arrested in the sprawling gardens round the queen's London residence after scaling a high wall topped with barbed wire. Police had no information on the nature of the protest but a group calling itself the Women's Nuclear Test Ban Network issued a statement saying it carried out the break-in to demonstrate against British nuclear tests in Nevada. The group demanded royal recognition for the local native Indians, the Western Shoshone. A palace spokesman said the disturbances posed no threat to members of the royal family as the intruders never came close to the palace building itself.

## Martial law imposed in Abkhazia

MOSCOW (AFP) — Georgian leader Edward Shevardnadze Tuesday imposed martial law on the entire territory of Abkhazia where fighting continued between separatist rebels and government troops. In a decree, Mr. Shevardnadze said that the situation in the western republic "posed a threat to the territorial integrity" of the Caucasus country where the 11-month war has continued to spread to Georgian-held territory south of the Gumista River. The move would allow Georgian authorities to clamp down on deserters, Interfax reported. A landing force of about 500 Abkhazian rebels, allegedly backed by Russian troops, arrived in the Ochamchira region last Friday and fighting continued around the village of Tamysgh to liquidate "the rebels, the Georgian Imprida News Agency reported. Interfax reported artillery duels Tuesday across the Gumista River, which has become the frontline between Abkhazians and Georgians in the conflicts.

## 'German RAF suspect shot pointblank' — official

BONN (R) — A suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) urban guerrilla killed in a police ambush on June 27 was shot in the head at point-blank range, the Federal Criminal Office said Tuesday, quoting official reports. The statement from the Federal Criminal Office (BKA) said the official post-mortem on suspected RAF member Wolfgang Grams and an independent expert's report both supported the conclusion the shot came from "absolute close range." It added that the independent report's finding indicated "the shot which killed Grams did not come from a police weapon." Grams fired several shots with his own weapon during the gunbattle at a remote northeast German railway station and may have been responsible for the death of a policeman who died in the shootout. Two witnesses have told news media they saw a policeman in the elite GSG-9 unit immobilise Grams by kneeling on him, and then shoot him point-blank in the head.

## 3 men shot dead in Berlin

BERLIN (R) — Three men, apparently Turks, were shot to death early Tuesday in a working-class district of Berlin, police said. Two of the victims were found in a flat packed with weapons and ammunition in the city's eastern Friedrichshagen district and the third was found on the street. Police said the three men were most likely Turks, although they said their identity and their nationality had not yet been conclusively determined. It was not clear why the men had been shot, but a police spokesman said a political motive could be excluded. Police said the victim on the street was found dead shortly after midnight. A trail of blood led into the building, where the two men were found in the flat. Although the two were still alive when authorities arrived, they died later at the scene.

## Powerful bomb defused in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — Security forces defused a huge bomb in the centre of Belfast Tuesday hours after another powerful device exploded in a small Northern Ireland town. Belfast police

complained that a caller, apparently from the Irish Republican Army (IRA), gave misleading information about the 500 lb (almost 250 kg) bomb in the heart of the city. Earlier a bomb about half that size tore through the Newtownards, County Down, west of Belfast, devastating the town centre and injuring 14 civilians and five police officers. Police had just 11 minutes to clear the area before the device, packed into a van, went off late Monday night. It is the latest in a series of IRA bomb attacks over the past two months — some as large as one tonne of homemade explosives — on provincial predominantly Protestant towns. Every shop in one street of Newtownards was devastated and windows were blown out for hundreds of metres around.

## Violent storms kill 2 in France

LYON, France (AP) — Torrential rains and egg-sized hail pouring across southwestern France flooded rivers, swept away camp sites, damaged the Beaujolais vineyards and killed two people. Dismayed homeowners dug through mud and pushed aside uprooted trees Tuesday to assess the damage from the overnight storms that struck a huge area spreading from Agen to Limoges to Lyon. The freak storms arrived on the eve of the summer vacation season, when millions of foreigners and French people descend on the region for sunny weather. The storms flooded the Lot River, forcing the evacuation of about 100 vacationers from campsites near Villeneuve-sur-Lot. A child snatched by the waters was later rescued unharmed. In the same town, a lightning bolt sparked a fire at a clinic. Thirty-three patients were evacuated. No injuries were reported. The raging Rhone River meanwhile swept away an unidentified man who was later found drowned. And an 80-year-old woman was drowned by a wall of mud and water that tore through her village, Jassans.

## Seoul to back Bonn's U.N. Council bid

SEOUL (R) — South Korea will back Germany's bid to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, visiting German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Tuesday. Mr. Kinkel was speaking after talks with South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-Joo. "I expressed my country's interest in becoming a permanent member of the Security Council, and Han said South Korea will assist us in our endeavours," Mr. Kinkel told a news conference.

## 'Japan ready for U.N. Council seat'

TOKYO (AFP) — Japan is ready to take a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Foreign Minister Kaban Muto said Tuesday. Mr. Muto was speaking to reporters after briefing the cabinet on Japan's position on reorganising the Council. The position will be submitted to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali soon, officials said. "Japan is ready to take responsibility for what it has to do at the U.N. Security Council to the utmost of its ability," Mr. Muto said, quoting a document on the Council reorganisation submitted to the United Nations. The statement also proposed that the number of Security Council members be expanded from 15 to 20 to reflect the current international situation, adding that the selection of additional permanent members should take into consideration "where or not they exert influence globally in political, economic and other fields."

## Yeltsin spokesman slams Rutskoi

MOSCOW (AFP) — President Boris Yeltsin's spokesman Tuesday slammed Vice President Alexander Rutskoi for his use of bad language, charging that the official was incapable of resorting to civilised methods of political debate. In a statement, presidential spokesman Vyacheslav Kostikov said Mr. Rutskoi had referred to voters who supported Mr. Yeltsin in the April referendum on confidence in his presidency as "adventurists, thieves and homosexuals." "The vice president has displayed contempt for the people of Russia," Mr. Kostikov charged in the strong-worded statement, adding: "Rutskoi's inability to use civilised methods of political debate has become apparent."

## Oman announces discovery of ancient artifacts

MUSCAT (AP) — Artifacts thousands of years old have been discovered in Oman, the government said. A 5,000-year-old canister made of chlorite stone was discovered in Mayser in Mudhahibi, some 200 kilometres south east of the capital Muscat. Malallah Ibn Ali Habib, an adviser at the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture, told a news conference. "It's the oldest stone vessel found in Oman," Mr. Habib said. The canister was found with household utensils and pottery, some of them decorated with intricate designs. Spear heads and arrows made of bronze were found. "All these belong to the first and second millennium BC," Mr. Habib said. Other finds in Ajran in Buraimi, about 350 kilometres northwest of Muscat, include beads made of bloodstone and Lapis Lazuli, rings made of seashells, as well as human bones and pottery and stone vessels.

## Black groom snubbed by hotel gets damages

LEEDS, England (R) — A bridegroom turned away from his honeymoon hotel because he was black has been awarded record damages by a British court. Fomdry worker Kenneth Fox, 38, burst into tears when he said his bride Yvette, 29, were told the Tudor Rose Hotel in Beverley, northeast England, was full despite their reservation. Judge Grenfell, at Leeds County Court, ordered proprietors Polish-born Edward Michael Mackevych and Anna Mackevych to pay £8,000 (\$12,000) in damages Monday, a record for a race discrimination case. He described the incident as "humiliating in the extreme" for Mr. Fox, who is of Afro-Caribbean origin, and his white school teacher bride. The judge said: "This has tainted their relationship and there is the constant reminder in the form of their wedding anniversary."

## Teenage boy holds schoolgirls and teachers hostage

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — A teenage boy brandishing a gun and three knives held 35 schoolgirls and their two teachers hostage for 30 minutes before surrendering, police said. The youth burst into the top-floor classroom at Handsworth Wood Girls School in Birmingham and smashed computers, windows and furniture. No one was injured. "He took off his gloves and his hat and he washed his face and then he goes 'who wants to die first?'" Marshla Blissett, one of the students, told Independent Television News. "He asked us again," she said. "The students sat quietly." "Then he asked quietly who all the Muslims were and nobody answered. Then the girl standing next to me — she's a white Muslim — she started to panic saying, 'oh God, oh God, oh God. I was just going like, 'calm down, calm down,'" said Marshla, who is black. Armed police surrounded the school while negotiators persuaded the youth to give himself up after releasing most of the pupils. The shotgun he was holding turned out to be fake. The unidentified youth was being held by police.

## Schwarzenegger accepts libel damages

LONDON (AP) — Actor Arnold Schwarzenegger accepted undisclosed libel damages from a journalist who provided material for a tabloid newspaper story claiming he held Nazi and anti-Semitic views. The 45-year-old actor, star of Conan The Barbarian and The Terminator, was not in the high court when the settlement was announced. Lawyers for both sides issued a statement saying journalist and author Wendy Leigh accepted there was "not a word of truth" in a story which appeared in the News Of The World in February 1988. Ms. Leigh supplied material for the story, but later had doubts about its accuracy. Her lawyer, Mark Stephens, said she believed the material would not be published until the newspaper confirmed it independently.

## Taxman accused of embezzlement bolts

ANNEXE, France (AFP) — A tax inspector at Annecy, eastern France, suspected of embezzling tens of millions of francs of public money, has gone missing before he could be interviewed by fraud squad investigators, police said. Jean-Claude Schuler, 50, who is also deputy president of Annecy Football Club, was suspended from his job a few weeks ago after the treasury detected irregularities and forged documents. Mr. Schuler was said to have enjoyed "a remarkable lifestyle" and could face life imprisonment if found guilty.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Novacek's advance in Gstaad

CHAM, Switzerland (AP) — Karel Novacek of the Czech Republic and Australia's Wally Masur became the first seeded players to advance in the first round at the \$400,000 Swiss Open tournament. Novacek, the No. 3 and ranked 15th in the world, overcame Spanish qualifier Sergio Gomez-Barrio, 6-1, 6-1 at the Alpine clay-court tournament. Fourth-seeded Masur downed Germany's David Prinosil, 6-3, 7-6 (7-2). Unseeded Carl-Uwe Steeb of Germany upset sixth-seeded Frenchman Arnaud Boetsch, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 and advanced to a second-round clash with compatriot Marc-Kevin Goellner. Goellner ousted higher-ranked Gerard Solves upset Argentina's Roberto Azar, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 6-3. Azar was ranked 106th worldwide, 135 spots better than Solves. Top-seeded defending champion Sergi Bruguera of Spain, the world No. 5, faces Germany's Bernd Karbacher in the first round Tuesday.

## Top-seed ousted in Swedish Open

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Top-seed Henrik Holm of Sweden was ousted in the first round of the \$235,000 Swedish Open tennis tournament by Austrian Horst Skoff in straight sets. Holm, ranked 17th in the world, lost 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) to unseeded Skoff. The only other seeded players who saw action Monday were 7th-seeded Nicklas Kulti of Sweden who beat fellow countryman Jonas Bjorkman 6-4, 6-1, and 6th-seeded Richard Fromberg of Australia who beat Jordi Burillo of Spain 6-1, 6-4. Other players who qualified to the second round included Bart Wuyts of Belgium who beat Martin Jaito of Argentina 6-4, 7-6, Joao Cunha-Silva of Portugal, who overcame Alberto Berasategui of Spain 6-3, 6-2, and Ronald Agener of Haiti who defeated Daniel Orsanic of Argentina 6-3, 6-4.

## Stolle, Black win at Newport

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Sander Stolle of Australia and seed Byron Black of Zimbabwe won first-round victories at the \$200,000 Hall of Fame Tennis Championships. On the sixth and final leg of the tour's grass court swing which climaxed at Wimbledon the past two weeks, Stolle upset seventh seed Nicolas Pereira of Venezuela 6-2, 6-3 while Black beat American Kenny Thorne 6-3, 6-2. South African Christo Van Rensburg defeated American doubles specialist Luke Jensen 7-6, (7-4) 6-3. The top two seeds here, Bryan Shelton of the United States and Luis Herrera of Mexico, open play Tuesday.

## U.K. diver guns for European gold

SHEFFIELD, England (AFP) — Commonwealth highboard champion Bobby Morgan heads Britain's six-strong diving team at the European Swimming Championships here later this month. The 26-year-old Welshman won the 10m platform bronze medal at the last championships in Athens two years ago and after his fifth place in last year's Olympic final believes he can strike gold between July 29 and Aug. 4. "Pond's Forge is my home pool and I want to win there," he said. "My whole year has been planned around this event and, make no mistake, I'm aiming for gold." "Obviously it's not going to be easy, but competing in Sheffield is sure to help me. Not having to do any travelling is a big boost and I'm going to treat the competition like just another day at the office." Tony Ali will be the only other home representative in the men's events, while four women have earned selection including Hayley Allen, who reached the platform final at the Barcelona Olympics.

## 3 countries barred from club competitions

BERNE (R) — Three former Soviet republics, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, have been barred from European Football Union (UEFA) club competitions next season because of poor communications facilities. UEFA also said Monday that security of players and officials could not be guaranteed in Armenia and Azerbaijan because of unstable political situations. UEFA said the increase in new members following the break-up of the Soviet Union made it necessary for extensive preliminary rounds in the European Cup, with 41 clubs entered, and the Cup Winners' Cup with 42. UEFA said that in the preliminary rounds the nine new entries in the European Cup and the 10 in the Cup

Winners' Cup would be drawn against unseeded clubs. No changes from last season's format were planned in the 64-team UEFA Cup. Seedings would be announced just before the first round draws in Geneva on July 14, UEFA said.

## Croatia admitted to European soccer

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — Croatia will enter its first European Cup soccer tournament as an independent state next season, according to a preliminary decision announced Monday by UEFA, the sport's European governing body. FC Croatia Zagreb, one of former Communist Yugoslavia's top clubs under the name Dinamo Zagreb, was tentatively admitted to the 1993-94 European Champions' Cup on a trial basis. A special working group of UEFA's Executive Committee also recommended readmitting Albania to the European Cup. Croatia gained UEFA membership last year. But UEFA barred Croatian and Albanian clubs from the 1992-93 season because of safety concerns. UEFA's Club Competitions Committee seems likely to approve the changes at a meeting on the eve of the July 14 European Cup first-round draw in Geneva.

## Torpedo Moscow knocked out of Russian Cup

MOSCOW (AFP) — Torpedo Moscow, who won the 1993 Russian Cup last month, has been knocked out of the 1994 competition by second division club Saint Petersburg. Apart from Torpedo Moscow's 1-0 defeat Monday, six other premier division teams have been beaten, including Dynamo Stavropol, Lokomotiv Nijni Novgorod, Jenezhovina Sotchi, Kriya Sovetov Samara, Ouralmach Ekaterinbourg and Okean Nakhodka.

## Chinese Olympic officials to visit Taiwan

TAIPEI (AFP) — Authorities here have tentatively decided to allow two Chinese Olympic officials to visit Taiwan next month a spokeswoman said Tuesday. "Ho Zhenliang, chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and Secretary-General Wei Qizhong will visit the island later in August to attend an Asian Olympic Committee (AOC) meeting here," said Olive Huang of the Chinese-Taipei Olympic Committee. The two will be highest-level Chinese sports officials to come to Taiwan, which generally bans Communist officials from visiting. Mr. Huang said altogether 27 people, including 14 executive AOC members from various Asian nations, will attend the meeting to be held here on Aug. 24-25. The two mainland officials are expected to come to Taiwan before Aug. 23.

## Gullit set for move to Torino

ROME (R) — Ruud Gullit looks set to leave AC Milan and join Italian Cup holders Torino. Torino President Roberto Goiani discussed the deal with Gullit Monday night at the Tuscan resort of Forte Dei Marmi where the Dutchman is on a family holiday. The injury-plagued Gullit said he had liked what he heard but wanted more time to consider the offer. "Apart from one from Bayern (Munich), this is the only real offer I've received. It is an offer I like," he told Italian newspapers. "I'm on holiday so I'm not concentrating enough to make an important decision like this," he added. Torino want an answer by the end of the week so they can plan further moves in the transfer market. Gullit, 31 in September, has said he will leave Italian champions Milan after six highly successful seasons with the club. His contract expired last month. He recently turned down the chance of playing in the Bundesliga with Bayern.

## Hammers hunt Rangers forward

LONDON (AFP) — Dale Gordon, winger with Scottish champions Glasgow Rangers, is being hunted by English Premier League newcomers West Ham. The Hammers have tabled a £650,000 bid for the 26-year-old, who is also wanted by his former club, Norwich, after failing to win a regular place at Ibrox. "Negotiations are at an early stage, but I'm hoping everything can be settled within a few days," said Hammers Managing Director Peter Storrer. The London club are also set to open negotiations with striker Gary Ball, one of 11 Barnet players given free transfers by the Football League following non-payment of wages by the Second Division side.

## Abdouljaparov wins 3rd stage in Tour de France

DINARD, France (Agencies) — Djamolidine Abdouljaparov beat race leader Wilfried Nelissen in another desperate battle of the sprinters on the Tour de France's third stage Tuesday.

The top three riders were the same as in Monday's sprint, but this time it was the 29-year-old from Uzbekistan who won the 109.5 kilometres after a 189.5 kilometre run from Vannes.

Italy's Mario Cipollini again came third, while Nelissen successfully defended his yellow jersey.

The principal losers in the Breton countryside were Frenchman Laurent Desbiers and Belgian

Marc Sergeant, who broke clear and built up a 13-minute lead before being caught by the peloton about 20 kilometres from the line.

It was Abdouljaparov's third stage win on a Tour, having triumphed twice in 1991, when he also won the points category — only to finish the race in a spectacular crash on the Champs Elysees.

Indurain lost the leader's yellow jersey Monday to Nelissen, who sprinted into the lead to the day's stage as well as two intermediate sprints to earn 32 bonus seconds.

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## Extra precautions taken for University Games

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP) — As 6,000 athletes converge for the World University Games beginning this week, police are taking extra security precautions in the wake of recent terrorist plots in New York City.

The Olympic-style games are being held for the first time in the United States. The games are the world's second-highest athletic competition after the summer Olympics, making the event a prime target for potential terrorists, authorities said.

"You prepare obviously for the worst, and hope for the best," said Thomas Coyle, who heads the FBI in Buffalo.

About 50 law-enforcement agencies in New York and Canada are participating in security efforts, directed by state police superintendent Thomas Constantine and Inspector Salvatore Valvo.

The recent bombing of the World Trade Centre and the arrests of people who plotted to kill U.S. officials, have prompted police to take extra security measures.

"It's scary," Insp. Valvo said. "It brings it home that these things do occur in America. No country is immune to terrorist attacks."

About 1,000 police officers will patrol games sites each day. Insp. Valvo said. The games are being held Thursday through July 18 at two dozen sites around western New York and southern Ontario, including Rich Stadium in Orchard Park and Pilot Field and Memorial Auditorium in Buffalo.

New York allocated \$5 million to pay overtime for local police, and one-sixth of the 4,000-member state police will work on games security.

The Defence Department gave \$8 million to pay for games security and provided high-tech surveillance and communications equipment.

The FBI has trained 150 agents and police as a special weapons and tactics unit in case of a terrorist attack. Extra FBI agents have been sent to Buffalo from Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

State police have fenced off dormitories at the University of Buffalo where thousands of athletes will stay. The dorms are under surveillance by closed-circuit television cameras, and those entering the complex are scanned for weapons.

The State Department has barred 79 Libyan athletes held officials from entering the country. Primo Nebiolo, who heads the International University Sports Federation that oversees the games, sent a letter to President Bill Clinton Monday asking him to allow the Libyans to participate.

"Mr. President, you are the one world leader who epitomizes youth and openness toward a new and changing world," Mr. Nebiolo wrote. "You, more than anyone, would understand the dreams and aspirations of young people around the world as well as their strong desire to know one another and to become friends beyond any race, colour or creed."

Insp. Valvo noted that the last big international event that took place in Buffalo was the Pan American Exposition in 1901, at which President McKinley was assassinated.

## STOCKHOLM GRAND PRIX

## Chelimo shatters world 10,000 metres record

STOCKHOLM (R) — Kenya's Richard Chelimo shattered the world 10,000 metres record Monday with a brilliant solo run at the Stockholm Grand Prix athletics meeting.

Chelimo, running alone for the second half of the race before a cheering, clapping crowd of more than 17,000, clocked 27 minutes 07.91 seconds. The previous mark of 27:08.23 was set by Mexican Arturo Barrios in Berlin on Aug. 18, 1989.

"The crowd was very nice, I love them," Chelimo said. "I love it when they're clapping, then I feel happy."

The record would have amply compensated the 20-year-old Kenyan for his traumas at last year's Barcelona Olympics.

Chelimo was briefly Olympic champion when Khalid Skah was disqualified for allegedly receiving illegal assistance, only to lose the gold when the Moroccan was reinstated the following day.

John Bicourt, Chelimo's manager and coach, said the pair had planned to run even 65-second laps with Irishman John Doherty

as the pacemaker. "He knew what he had to do," Bicourt said. "He had to do 65-second laps the whole way."

"The problem was when the pacemaker went up to 66 seconds. He (Chelimo) had to make up for that by going 63 to 64."

According to the official split times the field went through the halfway stage in 13:33.8 with Chelimo clocking 60.9 seconds for the final lap.

The record came as no surprise to Chelimo who said he had clocked 27:54 at altitude recently. An hour after the meeting finished Chelimo was still jogging gently around the track in an empty stadium watched by Bicourt.

"The Kenyans run naturally," Bicourt said. "I never have to worry about the Kenyans, they listen to their bodies."

Chelimo's performance climaxed an evening of vivid performances from the Africans.

Fellow countryman Moses Kiptanui, who smashed the 3,000

metres steeplechase and 3,000 flat records last year after missing the Barcelona Olympics, won the steeplechase by 50 metres in eight minutes 12.52 seconds, fastest time of the year.

There was a powerful display of sprinting from Namibia's Frankie Fredericks who defeated American World Champion Michael Johnson in the 200 metres.

Algeria's Noureddine Morceli warmed up for his planned assault on the world mile record next Saturday with an untouchable win in the 1,500 in 3:51.83 and South African Elana Meyer had no serious opposition in the women's 5,000.

And Robert Kiplagat and Wilsoo Kipketer completed a Kenyan one-two in the men's mile.

American Kevin Young won the 400 metres hurdles despite losing his stride pattern on the eighth and ninth barriers and crashing through the final flight. He recovered to win by 0.05 of a second but said later he had hurt his heel.

## Marseille general manager charged

VALENCIENNES, France (AFP) — Olympique Marseille General Manager Jean-Pierre Bernes became the fifth person to be charged with corruption in France's match-rigging scandal here Tuesday.

The right-hand man of club President Bernard Tapie is to be detained in a prison hospital, according to his lawyer Jean-Louis Pelletier.

About 50 Valenciennes supporters had earlier thrown insults at Mr. Bernes, who entered court by a side entrance, after arriving in a police car.

Mr. Pelletier said Mr. Bernes was a man "washed-out, who came before the judge broken and overwhelmed by the torrents

of mud which have been dumped on him and his family."

Mr. Bernes joins others already charged in the bribery scandal where Valenciennes players were allegedly offered money to play badly in a league match between the two teams on May 20, which Marseille won 1-0.

Marseille, who went on to win the French championship, could be stripped of the title if the allegations are proved and even relegated to division two.

Six days after playing Valenciennes, Marseille became the first French team to win the European Cup by beating AC Milan 1-0 in Munich.

Valenciennes' Christophe Robert, who has admitted receiving 250,000 francs, his wife

Marie-Christine, Robert's team-mate Jorge Burruchaga, and Marseille's Jean-Jacques Eydelie, have also been charged.

Eydelie is still in custody in Valenciennes prison.

Three Valenciennes players, Robert, Burruchaga, and Jean-Jacques Glassman allegedly received a phone call the day before the match from Eydelie.

Eydelie has been accused of passing the receiver to a man identified by two of the Valenciennes players as Bernes, who offered them money to play badly. Bernes, through his lawyer, has continually denied the allegations.

Tapie has also continually denied having any involvement in the bribery affair.

## Tough day after for Graf, Sampras

LONDON (AP) — This year's Wimbledon champions had little chance to favour their victories, Steffi Graf got sick and Pete Sampras got no respect.

While Graf collapsed with a stomach problem and missed the champions' dinner, Sampras may have felt ill when he saw some of the headlines describing his four-set triumph over fellow American Jim Courier.

"It's Pete Sampraszzzz," cracked the Daily Mirror. "Bored on the fourth of July."

"Sampraszzzzzz," blared the Daily Star. "Big bore Pete is chimpily the best."

While some commentators praised Sampras for his smooth, serve-and-volley game, the prevailing opinion was that Sunday's match and the players were dull and uninspiring.

"It is hard to embrace a young man with the demeanour of a gloomy robot," the Daily Express said of Sampras.

Sampras, claiming his inheritance on an unrivalled stage, should have been the stuff of legend," wrote columnist Michael Calvin in the Daily Telegraph. "He conspired with Courier, his childhood friend, in reducing a game of infinite variety to the level of tractor-pulling."

The Guardian said, "It is true that the absence of atmosphere at



Steffi Graf

the final was partly that these two young men... do not inspire much passion in the ordinary spectator... They do not have John McEnroe's magnificent torment nor (Andri) Agassi's flair for self-promotion."

Graf, meanwhile, was reported recovering at home in Germany after missing Sunday night's traditional dinner with stomach troubles.

"I think it was the effect of all the painkilling pills she took during the tournament," Graf's father, Peter, was quoted as saying in the Evening Standard.

Graf said his daughter played with terrible pain in her right foot during the tournament, flew home to Germany for treatment and received an injection just before beating Jana Novotna in the final for her fifth Wimbledon title.

Graf has suffered from an inflamed tendon in her right foot since the French Open last month, Peter Graf said the injury was worse than previously acknowledged.

"She was more injured than people knew, and, if it was up to me, she wouldn't have played Wimbledon," he told British newspapers. "I wanted her to pull out. I was more concerned about her being able to play two years from now than winning another title."

## AVIS A LA COMMUNAUTE FRANCAISE

L'Ambassadeur de France et Madame Denis BAUCHARD auront le plaisir de recevoir la Communauté française à la Résidence, le mercredi 14 Juillet de 18h30 à 20h30.

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## Qadhafi offers to fight 'terrorism'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, predicting "more and more violent acts of terrorism in America," has offered in a published interview to help fight it. "I condemn it and stand ready to cooperate with America and other Western powers to eradicate it, despite what is still being said about me," Colonel Qadhafi told the Washington Times newspaper after being asked if he condoned "terrorism."

The Libyan leader has long been accused of harbouring international guerrillas and of funding and organising major acts of violence.

Col. Qadhafi made overtures to the United States and President Bill Clinton saying, "Clinton and I belong to the same democratic camp" and "the process of normalisation (of relations) should begin without further delay." The United States severed relations with Libya in 1986.

Col. Qadhafi described Mr. Clinton as a "kind, well-intentioned man" who "must resist the temptation to demonstrate that he is decisive" by emulating the policies of Presidents George Bush and Ronald Reagan.

"He must be encouraged to break out of the policies he has been locked into and Libya is ready to reciprocate," Col. Qadhafi said.

Citing race riots in Los Angeles, shooting of children at a swimming pool in Washington, serial killings, drugs and other problems in the United States, Col. Qadhafi said: "Clinton should concentrate all his energy on America and stop meddling in matters that are of no concern of Americans — such as Bosnia, which is strictly a European problem."

"Why are you using the U.N. to bomb one clan in Somalia? At this rate you will exhaust yourselves in a very short time," he said.

He took strong exception to the June 26 U.S. cruise missile raid on Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad and said Mr. Clinton was badly advised in the mistaken belief this would help him domestically.

"If you get rid of (Iraq leader) Saddam Hussein you will have 10 new Saddams to cope with in different parts of the world," Col. Qadhafi said. "A new foreign policy must mean talking to people you disagree with — and not bombing them or imposing sanctions that don't work anyway."

"Don't think Iraq will take the latest cruise missile attack by turning the other cheek," he told the daily.

"Acts of terrorism in America will be the answer and they will be more more violent and spectacular for television purposes around the world," Col. Qadhafi added.

Col. Qadhafi blamed both Libya and the United States, as well as other powers, for helping "certain Afghan Mujahideen guerrilla factions" against Soviet occupation forces in the 1980s, which "gave birth to Islamic terrorism in other parts of the world."

Col. Qadhafi said Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, the alleged spiritual leader of suspects in the World Trade Centre bombing as well as a plot to blow up U.N. headquarters, two New York tunnels and a federal office building there, was originally "one of your operatives."

Sheikh Abdul Rahman had "close connections with the CIA during the war in Afghanistan," the Libyan leader said.

Two Libyans have been accused by the United States and Britain of major involvement in the 1988 downing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270 people.

Col. Qadhafi, asked why he still refused to let the two suspects stand trial in the United States or Britain, said, "I offered to turn them over to the custody of (civil rights leader) Jesse Jackson when he came to see me a few days ago for trial anywhere in the world, except those two countries."

"Libya, as a state, has no objection to a fair and impartial trial. But the enormous amount of pretrial news coverage in America and Britain makes it impossible to select an unbiased jury," Col. Qadhafi said.



PROUD GRANDFATHER: His Majesty King Hussein with Her Royal Highness Princess Zein Bint Al Hussein, her husband Majdi Saleh and their baby, Jumsma, who was born Sunday (Petra photo)

## Italy seeks larger Somalia role

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi Tuesday urged a review of the U.N. peacekeeping operation in Somalia as Italy, mourning the death of three soldiers, asked a bigger say in the running of the mission.

Italian radio said Mr. Ciampi would meet U.S. President Bill Clinton in Tokyo on Wednesday when he was expected to push Rome's request for a greater role in the mission.

"The question of the operation in Somalia is not just a question of individual positions. It is a matter of reconsidering the set-up of the mission in the light of what is happening," ANSA news agency quoted Mr. Ciampi as saying.

The prime minister was speaking as he flew to Japan for the summit of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations.

His comments reflected growing concern in Italy over United Nations handling of an operation in the war — and drought-hit Horn of Africa country which has turned increasingly bloody.

Rome has sent more than 2,500 troops to Somalia. Italians feel the size of their contingent in the 19,000-strong force, plus their past colonial links and subsequent history of involvement with the country merit greater consideration.

The three soldiers killed in an

ambush by Mogadishu gunmen on Friday were the first Italians to die in ground combat since World War II. The U.N. death toll has risen to 34 over the past five weeks.

Mr. Ciampi said the U.N. troops should stay in Somalia long enough to ensure a peaceful solution to the crisis there but must not become an occupying force.

Representatives of the lead nations in the U.N. operation in Somalia are to meet to thrash out a new strategy for consultation and cooperation there, Italian Foreign Minister Beniamino Andreotta said.

Mr. Andreotta told deputies here that Italy and the United States had agreed to establish a "new consultation mechanism in which the seven main countries" associated in the operation would participate.

He said the first meeting of the seven, which he did not specify by name, was scheduled to take place in New York Thursday.

A Foreign Ministry delegation had met U.S. counterparts in Washington at the weekend to examine in detail the issue of responsibility within the command structures of the U.N. operation, he added.

Ghali urges arrest of Aided

United Nations Secretary General Boutros Ghali has branded Mohammed Farah Aided a danger to peacekeepers and civilians and stressed the need for the Somali warlord's arrest.

Though the United Nations issued a warrant for Gen. Aided on June 17, he remains free and continues to provoke confrontations such as the June 5 shootout which killed 24 Pakistani troops, according to a report published Tuesday.

"General Aided's militia continues to attack United Nations personnel with sniping, premeditated confrontations violating international humanitarian law, and provocative rhetoric," said the report.

Though some have questioned the U.N.'s determination to bring in the warlord, Dr. Ghali noted that there was "increasing evidence that General Aided deliberately and personally directed the use of women and children for attacks on" peacekeepers.

"For these reasons he is considered... to be a menace to public safety. Therefore, his detention would ensure safety, including that of the Somali people," Dr. Ghali said in the report.

## Iraq oil resumption may depress Gulf revenues

ABU DHABI (AFP) — Oil export earnings of six Gulf Arab states are expected to rise by nearly five per cent in 1993 but they could fall if the United Nations allows Iraq to resume exports, according to a Gulf study.

Iraq resumes negotiations Wednesday in New York with the United Nations on a proposal to let Baghdad sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil to generate revenue for humanitarian needs and a Gulf war compensation fund.

The study, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil ministry magazine Oil and Industry News, projected oil revenues of the six-country Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) at \$81.5 billion in 1993 compared with \$77.2 billion in 1992 and \$70.3 billion in 1991.

The forecast increase would be caused mainly by a rise in demand in the United States and western Asia due to better economic performance.

"But GCC oil earnings could decline in case Iraq is allowed to resume production," it said. "To ensure price stability, GCC countries and Iran should reduce their output by as much as the Iraqi supplies."

The position contradicts statements by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al Bughaili that the market could absorb Iraqi exports, halted by an embargo imposed after the August 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

"If the United Nations allows Iraq to sell some of its oil, the markets will find their own balance," he told the Kuwaiti daily Al Anbaa.

"Even if Iraq is allowed to export 500,000 to 600,000 barrels per day over a six month period, the market will tolerate that quantity as long as other OPEC members comply with their oil quotas" set at a meeting in Geneva last month.

But he made no mention of Kuwait's plans to raise its crude output to more than two million b/d, over its OPEC quota of 1.6 million b/d for the third quarter after the cartel rejected Kuwait's quota demand.

The current U.N. proposal for Iraq envisages \$1.6 billion of oil sales over six months through a pipeline that passes through Turkey, but experts doubt Baghdad's ability to pump immediately.

"Iraq needs two to three months to prepare its export terminals and the pipeline with Turkey," said Henry Azzam, chief economist at the Saudi National Commercial Bank. "This means exports will actually start in the last quarter, when oil demand usually increase by 1.5 to two per cent."

Mr. Azzam ruled out a large

decline in prices and put Iraq's total output capacity at around two million b/d and export capacity at 1.6 million b/d, much lower than its level before the war.

He said members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, excluding Saudi Arabia and the UAE, were producing above their quotas, pushing the group's actual production to nearly 500,000 b/d above its official ceiling of 23.58 million b/d.

A breakdown by the UAE Oil Ministry study projected Saudi oil revenues to rise to \$47.7 billion in 1993 from \$35.5 billion in 1992 and Kuwait's \$3.5 billion from \$3 billion.

In the UAE, revenues were expected to increase to \$15.5 billion from \$14.8 billion. In Qatar to \$3.4 billion from \$3.1 billion, in Oman to \$5.3 billion from \$3.6 billion and in Bahrain to \$1.3 billion from \$1.2 billion.

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Mr. Azzam ruled out a large

## China to build Iran plant under IAEA eyes

NICOSIA (AFP) — China's vice premier, Li Jingning, said in Tehran Tuesday that a nuclear power station his country is building in Iran will be used for peaceful purposes only, Tehran Television reported.

The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, quoted him as saying that the 300-megawatt plant will be constructed under supervision of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

He said Iran and China were both signatories of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

## U.N. official hits West's policy on refugees, backs Jordan's call for international action

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The world is witnessing an unprecedented migration of people displaced by conflicts as well as those seeking better life, but the countries which could help them are increasingly becoming resistant to accepting them, a senior U.N. official said Monday.

Omar Hashim, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Amman, said he supported the call by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for a comprehensive international approach to the problem in all its dimensions and regretted that the proposal had not yet materialised.

Dr. Hashim was speaking on the eve of the release of the "State of the World Population 1993" prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The central theme of the report is also the record cross-border movement of people. It estimates that there are 100 million international migrants worldwide, with 17 million of them refugees and 20 million who have fled violence, drought and environmental destruction.

The report recommends that new development strategies aimed at sustainable job

growth and helping people in terms of education, health care and family planning could ease the pressures that prompt them to uproot themselves and migrate in search of better life.

The report identified two distinct elements that have a major impact on the world population situation: The record-breaking population growth of the 1960s and 70s have today outstripped job opportunities in the developing countries. But the developed countries — especially those in Europe and North America — are growing increasingly unwilling to accept large number of migrants despite the internationally recognised principle of family reunification that drive a good part of the migration.

"We see an increasing reluctance on the part of the countries which could absorb migrants," said Dr. Hashim. "There is a mounting trend to classify genuine refugees whose lives are under threat as economic advancement-seekers and deny them refuge."

There have been calls for a fresh international approach to the issue, and Jordan has been on the forefront of the initiatives of such an initiative, Dr. Hashim noted.

But, the U.N., "the sum

total of world governments," is unable to accelerate the issue in view of the obvious resistance to the idea from the developed countries, said Dr. Hashim, adding that it was his personal opinion.

"There have been many other international conventions and they have faltered," he said. "It is up to influential people like His Royal Highness (Crown Prince Hassan) to vigorously assert and vigorously articulate their initiatives" so that the calls could materialise into consolidated action.

The Middle East has borne the brunt of "political migration" stemming from conflicts, Dr. Hashim said, referring to the Palestinians' forced displacement from their homeland following the creation of the state of Israel and the subsequent wars, and the Iran-Iraq conflict as well as the Afghan situation.

Furthermore, he said, the return home of hundreds of thousands of Jordanian expatriates from Kuwait and other Gulf states after the 1991 Gulf crisis "cannot but be described as migration."

"Many of the returnees were born in the Gulf states" and for them a return to Jordan, despite their nationality as Jordanian, means migration, he emphasised.

In this context, Dr. Hashim said Jordan, despite its limited

resources and other constraints, has contributed more than its share.

"I have to express appreciation to the programme and the high achievements of Jordan in the field of human, social and economic development despite its limited resources and the challenges and pressures it faces," he said.

"Jordan is also taking a huge and unique step in the democratic march and respect for human rights," Dr. Hashim said.

The UNDP official described as "distinguished" Jordan's contribution "to the international community in its pursuit of peace, progress and prosperity."

Jordan's record, he said, enables it to assume a leading position in the world community.

He noted that Jordan hosted an Arab population conference in Amman in April and said that this was only a reflection of the importance and priority the Kingdom attaches to population related issues.

"It is normal for a country which believes that the human being is its best resource — as His Majesty King Hussein has said — to attach such importance to population issues and developing the potential of the human being," he said.

Dr. Hashim noted that hundreds of thousands of people

from Africa, Eastern European countries as well as the former Soviet Union are seeking refuge in the West. He conceded that economic reasons were also behind the flood of migration, but said that was the natural result of the mounting unemployment and inadequate living conditions.

One of the main answers to the problem, according to the State of World Population report, is "to reduce migration pressures over the long-term."

It suggests "slow population growth" and calls for stimulated "economic growth and job-creation at home," promotion of "the development of the individual and the family as the basic economic and social unit." Otherwise, it warns, migration could "become the human crisis of our age."

The recommendations of the report do not negate the fact that the developed countries have a responsibility to step in to alleviate the present situation.

"The statue of liberty stands at New York harbour welcoming everyone to the United States," said Dr. Hashim. "But how many are being turned away from the U.S. today?"

See summary of the State of World Population report on page 8

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Algeria arrests 10 women as 'terrorists'

ALGIERS (R) — Police have arrested 10 women, all mothers and civil servants, for possessing plans for Muslim fundamentalist guerrilla attacks, Algerian state radio reported on Tuesday. "Terrorism is no longer the exclusive prerogative of men," said a radio commentator who reported women, suspected of links with the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, were arrested in the 'Aid Beida area 430 kilometres east of Algiers. They are the first women arrested in Algeria during nearly 18 months of violence blamed on Muslim fundamentalists. The radio said security forces were hunting another group "which may also be composed of women."

### French soldier killed in Djibouti

DJIBOUTI (R) — A French soldier has been killed and two hurt in an "accident" during military exercises in the Red Sea state of Djibouti, the French military high command there said on Tuesday. The accident took place during "routine military exercises" Saturday about 50 kilometres southwest of the country's capital, also known as Djibouti, the high command added in a statement. It denied a report by the Djibouti Association of Human Rights and Civil Liberties which said the soldier had been killed and his colleagues wounded when their military truck detonated a landmine. France, the former colonial power, has 3,800 troops in the tiny African state of 500,000 people. It has maintained a troop presence there since independence in 1977.

### Indian commerce minister faces ouster

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Indian Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee, a senior leader of the ruling Congress (I) Party, will be forced to quit if he fails to secure a seat in parliament July 29, a party spokesman said here Tuesday. Mr. Mukherjee, who was awarded the portfolio earlier this year, will have to resign in line with a stipulation that a minister must be elected to parliament within six months of being named to the council of ministers. "He will cease to be a minister if he is not elected to either house of parliament by July 29," the spokesman said, as the Congress (I) stepped up campaigning in the minister's home state of West Bengal for its election.

### 22 Iraqis arrested, 13 turned back to Turkey

ATHENS (AFP) — Twenty two Iraqi refugees trying to enter Greece illegally were arrested and 13 other illegal immigrants were sent back to Turkey, a well-informed source told AFP Tuesday. He said the 22 refugees were arrested Monday by coast guard officers shortly after they had reached the island of Chios, in the eastern Aegean Sea. The 13 other refugees were spotted in a canoe off the coast of Chios and remained there for a few hours until a Turkish patrol boat led them at dawn Tuesday toward the western Turkish seaside town of Cesme. Meanwhile in Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Michalis Papasostantinos hailed Tuesday the "recent cooperation" between Ankara and Athens concerning illegal refugees coming from Turkey's coast.

### U.S. consulate in Alexandria to close

CAIRO (AFP) — The United States has decided to close its consulate in the northern Egyptian coastal city of Alexandria from September for financial reasons, a U.S. embassy spokesman said Tuesday. U.S. nationals will still have "limited services" but the consulate will shut on Sept. 2, he said. The decision was part of efforts to "redefine" services at U.S. consulates and embassies around the world.

### BBC, VoA no longer jammed in Iraq

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Iraq has stopped jamming programmes of three western radio stations which it considers anti-Iraqi, including the BBC, officials here said Tuesday. Iraq began jamming the BBC, Voice of America and Radio Monte-Carlo more than a year ago. The decision to halt interference "proves Iraq has faith in its own media and that hostile information will not affect the Iraqi people," one official said. Residents could hear the three stations clearly on Tuesday.

### Amnesty censures U.S. on execution of minors

LONDON (AFP) — Amnesty International condemned the United States Tuesday for flouting accepted standards as one of the few countries in the world to uphold the death penalty for murderers who killed while still minors. In a statement released here, the human rights watchdog organisation denounced Thursday's execution of Curtis Paul Harris, 31, who was aged under 18 when he committed the 1978 murder for which he was sentenced. The United States "stands almost alone in the world" in "flouting international standards" in this way, the organisation said. According to Amnesty, only five other countries — Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria and Pakistan — had executed under-age criminals over the last 10 years.

### Iranians killed in Lebanon rocket blast

BEIRUT (AFP) — Eight Iranians were among 16 casualties when a rocket exploded by accident at a Hizbollah position in eastern Lebanon, security sources said Tuesday. They said three Iranians were killed and five wounded when a B-7 anti-tank rocket exploded last Saturday, triggering a fire in a hilltop post overlooking Baalbek in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley. Syrian military sources said at the time that four guerrillas of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah were killed and four wounded. Hundreds of Iranian Revolutionary Guards militiamen were deployed in the Baalbek region when the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in June 1982. Most have since left Lebanon but a unit stayed behind to back Hizbollah, which carries out regular attacks on Israeli forces in South Lebanon.

### Qatari club hopes to play in Iraq this year

DUBAI (R) — A Qatari first division soccer team is hoping to play matches in Iraq, breaking the Gulf Cooperation Council's ban on sports matches with Baghdad imposed after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Ali Mohammad Yousef, general secretary of Qatar's Al Wakra Soccer Club, said the club hoped to play in Iraq later this year and will shortly sign up the second of two Iraqi players who will represent Al Wakra next season. "We hope to go to Iraq after we have played in a tournament in Jordan in September," Mr. Yousef said. He said no fixed dates had been discussed with Iraqi teams, and Al Wakra had not yet applied to the Qatar Football Federation for permission to play in Iraq.

### Russian ship sinks in Gulf; two dead

MOSCOW (AFP) — A Russian-registered merchant vessel sank off the coast of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the Gulf, killing two sailors, the Itar-Tass news agency reported Tuesday. The agency said the "Captaio Sakharov" sank overnight from Sunday to Monday after an explosion of unknown origin in its storage area, sparking a fire on board. The crew of the ship — sailing under a Russian flag — was helped by other Russian vessels in trying to put out the blaze, but were unable to do so, the agency said. The exact nature of the Captain Sakharov's cargo was not known. Itar-Tass said it had sailed from the UAE port of Khofkan, and was heading to Saudi Arabia.

### Police catch Holy Land church robbers

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Israeli police have caught a suspected gang of nine Palestinians who robbed icons and crucifixes from churches in the occupied West Bank, the authorities said Tuesday. Police and soldiers, who have been following the gang, found a large number of valuable icons and seven gold and silver crucifixes stashed with jewels during a raid late Monday in Hebron. The gang targeted mainly Greek Orthodox churches around Hebron and Nablus, police said. About 25,000 Palestinian Christians live in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as some 10,000 in East Jerusalem.

## COLUMN

### Japan takes G7 summit temperature

TOKYO (R) — Among the goodies in commemorative bags distributed to reporters covering this week's Group of Seven (G7) summit are a tape recorder, a subway pass, three pens, a notebook — and a digital thermometer. A thermometer? "We are sincerely worried about the health of all you hard-working press people," said an official at the Japanese Foreign Ministry Tuesday. This is not the end of official solicitude. Each of the 1,470 representatives of foreign media is asked if he or she wants the thermometer with the temperature readout in Fahrenheit or Celsius.

### Vote for Koga-San. But which one?

TOKYO (R) — Three candidates running in a tight-fought general election contest in Fukuoka, southern Japan, have an extra headache. They share the same surname. All three Koga-Sans (Mr. Kogas) are outgoing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) lawmakers. Mirroring the chaos within the long-time ruling party, each voted differently on last month's confidence motion which brought down the government. One Koga backed beleaguered Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, another abstained and the third voted against his party boss. Candidates from different ruling party factions compete with each other in Japan's 129 multi-electoral districts, which return a total of 511 members to the lower house. In an attempt to stand out from the herd on polling day, July 18, one Koga posters printed showing his given name eight times larger than his family name. "There are all kinds of Kogas around here," historian Yukio Koga told the daily Asahi Shimbun. "One group came from east Japan, one came from China as bureaucrats... and another group are descendants of the Han emperors of China. But I don't know about these three."

### Archbishop of Canterbury predicts women bishops

LONDON (AFP) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, said late Monday that women would become bishops in the Church of England in time. Arch. Carey, a strong supporter of women priests, said "I have no doubt that it will happen one day," adding that he had "no hesitation" on theological grounds that women should become bishops. Arch. Carey made his comments while giving evidence to the ecclesiastical committee of parliament which is meeting to consider legislation on the ordination of women, passed by the general synod last November.

### Mandela gets award from Jewish community in U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Leaders of the American Jewish Committee honoured African National Congress President Nelson Mandela with an award Monday in recognition of his contribution to human rights, an ANC spokesman said. At a meeting in his New York hotel the Jewish leaders also expressed their concerns to Mr. Mandela about extremist right-wing groups in South Africa, the spokesman said. Later in the day, Mr. Mandela held another private meeting with leaders from the Council of Churches before attending a private dinner given in his honour by billionaire banker David Rockefeller.

### Clinton cancels visit to baseball game in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — President Bill Clinton has cancelled a visit to watch a professional baseball game following an explosion at a Seoul hotel where he was to stay this weekend, baseball officials said Tuesday. Mr. Clinton arrives Saturday for a two-day trip after a meeting of the seven leading industrial nations in Tokyo. The Korea Pro Baseball Commission said it has shelved preparations for Mr. Clinton's visit Sunday to a baseball stadium in southern Seoul at the request of South Korean security authorities. Commission officials said they were told Mr. Clinton decided to "pass his plan" to watch a professional baseball game at the stadium. They declined to give details for security reasons. It was not immediately known whether the change was related to the explosion Monday at the Hyatt Regency Hotel that left three Koreans injured and forced evacuation of about 600 hotel guests including 140 White House personnel.